REGISTERED No. 1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8 553.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 7. 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2¼ As.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited, under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. Starratt, will be despatched, on THURSDAY, the 3th July 1876, at 4 P. M.

	July.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	13	Leaves Madras	28
„ Carwar	15	„ Coconada	30
„ Narakel	19	„ Vizagapatam	31
„ Alleppy	19	„ Bimlipatam	31
„ Tuticorin	21	„ Callingapatam ... Aug	1
„ Colombo	22	„ Gopalpore	1
„ Galle	23	„ False Point	2
„ Negapatam	26	Arrives CALCUTTA	4

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pentianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th July 1876, at 4 P. M.

	July.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	12	Leaves BUSSORAH	31
„ Kurrachee	16	„ Mahomerah	31
„ Muscat	19	„ Fao	31
„ Bunder Abbas	21	„ Bushire ... Aug	2
„ Linga	23	„ Linga	6
„ Bushire	25	„ Bunder Abbas	8
„ Fao	27	„ Jask	9
„ Mahomerah	27	„ Guader	11
Arrives BUSSORAH	28	„ Kurrachee	15
		Arrives BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th July 1876, at 2 P. M.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H P., Commander G G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th July 1876, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, to sail about 26th July.
„ BRANKSOME HALL, „ 23rd August,
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 16th September,

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, May 11th 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay
MACEDONIA	2272	486	...	...	10th August.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	15th July.	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	12th Aug.	19th Aug.	4th Oct.
[illegible]DIA	2289	500	9th Sept.	16th Sept.	1st Nov.
UTOPIA	2731	678	30th Sept.	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	14th Oct.	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly hereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO	LIVERPOOL	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th July 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	July 1876.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	7th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson	2984	450	14th—Southampton.
TANJORE	W. B. Hall	2245	450	21st—Suez.
PEKIN	W. Barratt	3777	600	28th—Southampton

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay 27th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 10th July 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. SIAM, Capt N. W. Hasslewood, R.N.R., 3,000 Tons and 500 H.P., will be despatched as above, carrying the Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 7th July 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th June 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons, and 200 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 10th Aug.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	Cabin.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	£40 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£30 0	£13 2
To Suez	£28 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£ 6 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on or about the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 25th September 1876.
Do. do. 10th November do.
Do. do. 30th November do.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28 Bombay Green, 24th May 1876.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 10th, to THURSDAY, the 20th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

5th July, 1876.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of Waler Geldings, 7 and 8 years old, 14-2 high, a good match and perfectly broken. with Harness complete, Rs. 1,000.

A very handsome Bay Waler Mare, 6 years old, 15 hands high, a beautiful stepper in single and double Harness, Rs. 600.

A high caste Chesnut Arab Colt, 4 years, 14-1½ high, very compactly built up to weight, Rs. 800.

A Bay Arab Charger, 7 years, 14-3 high, showy action, quiet with troops, and carries a lady, Rs. 1,000.

An Iron Grey Arab Horse, 6 years, 15 hands high, very handsome, would make a first Charger, Rs. 1,000.

A Bright Bay Arab, 7 years, 14 2 high, a passed Cavalry Charger and for symmetry and pace a perfect lady's Horse, Rs. 800.

An Iron Grey Chargosh, 5 years old, very pretty, up to 20 stone, with no tricks, is frequently ridden by a lady, Rs. 400.

A Dark Bay T. B. Waler Gelding, 7 years, 14-3 high, a splendid mover in Harness, suitable for a Dog Cart, Rs. 600.

A Grey Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, suitable as a Charger, very powerful and fast in Harness, Rs 700.

A Bright Chesnut Australian, 16-2 high, very well bred Cob built and very handsome, broken to Harness, and perfectly quiet in Saddle.

A Black Australian Brougham Horse 15-2 high, very powerful, good conditioned, will do any amount of work, Rs. 400.

A Chesnut Waler, 15-1 high, well-seasoned, an excellent Brougham Horse, Rs. 350.

Various other cheap Horses from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 suitable for either Saddle or Harness.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 13th June 1876.

THE BEST SEEDS

Are Grown and Supplied by SUTTON & SONS.

VEGETABLE SEEDS
FLOWER SEEDS
FARM SEEDS
GRASS SEEDS
} Best Quality Only.

Delivered Free to any Port in England.

PRICED LISTS POST FREE
To any Part of the World.
NO AGENTS.

SEE TRADE MARK ON EVERY PACKET.

A remittance must accompany every Order, prompt dispatch guaranteed.

Packets specially selected for every Climate.	
VEGETABLE SEEDS	21s., 42s., 63s., 105s., each.
FLOWER SEEDS	10s. 6d., 21s., 42s., 63s., 105s. each.
FARM AND GRASS SEEDS	84s., 105s., 200s., 400s. and upwards.

Each Assortment contains best and most suitable kinds.

SUTTON & SONS, The Queen's Seedsmen,
Reading near London, England.

N.B.—Messrs. Suttons' Catalogues may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of spurious imitations of LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA & PERRINS have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, LEA & PERRINS, which will be placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, After this date, and without which none is genuine.

November, 1874.

*** This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

YARROW'S SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.
TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for. Prices from £200 upwards.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & Co.,
(Late YARROW & HEDLEY,)
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

THE S. S. INDIA having been DETAINED by the WEATHER, will NOT sail until the 12th instant,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th July 1876.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back a 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ...... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

LEDGERS, CASH BOOKS, JOURNALS, &c.

Of Monkton's Azure-laid paper, ruled, folioed, indexed, &c., bound rough Calf with Cloth sides, &c.

	Rs.	a.
6 quire ROYAL DOUBLE LEDGERS, ruled double Cash, etc., etc., etc.	25	0
6 quire MEDIUM SINGLE LEDGERS, double Cash, etc.	25	0
5 quire DEMY SINGLE LEDGERS, „ „	16	0
5 quire „ CASH BOOKS, „ „	16	0
5 quire „ DAY BOOKS, „ „	16	0
5 quire „ JOURNALS, „ „	16	0
4 quire „ CASH BOOKS, „ „	13	4
5 quire FOOLSCAP SINGLE LEDGERS, „ „	12	0
5 quire „ CASH BOOKS, „ „	11	4
5 quire „ JOURNALS, „ „	12	0
4 quire „ JOURNALS, „ „	10	0
FOOLSCAP SIZE BOOK of best azure-laid paper bound in Basil and marbled paper covers and leaves, ruled plain or for cash, with folio, columns, and heading :— 2 quire Rs. 3-8, 3 quire Rs. 4-8, 4 quire Rs. 5-8, 5 quire.	6	8
DEMY QUARTO ditto ditto, without folio, column or heading :— 1½ quire Rs 3-8 2 quire	4	8
PRIVATE LEDGERS, bound Morocco, with spring lock and duplicate keys :— Octavo size, Rs. 4-12, Post quarto	6	12

Manuscript Books of all kinds. Metallic and other Note Books, &c., &c. &c.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Accumulation of Phlegm. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of Various Sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain, remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and Druggists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparation bear the Trade Mark

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

RAIN GUAGES,
OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY,
Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 each.
Or at reduced rates per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE FALL in STERLING EXCHANGE compels us to ADVANCE the price of the above remedy to

Rs. 6 4 CASH.

Being 10s. 6d. @ 1s. 8-2/16 per Rupee.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use.

PER DOZEN .... Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TAMAR INDIEN.

Kept carefully dry during the monsoon months.

Per Box Rs. 1-12.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office,

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.

PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette.")

Price—One Rupee.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

Price—One Rupee.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messr Thacker, Vining & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICES TO LET, on the FIRST FLOOR of Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street. Apply to WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, a SECOND-HAND SQUARE PIANO by Broadwood and Sons. Apply to W. J. ESSAI Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO STUDENTS for the UNIVERSITIES, BAR, &c.—An English Barrister and a Graduate of an English University prepares Students at his Chambers in the Fort for the Universities, Bar and Solicitor's Examinations. For Terms, &c., address, "B. L." Gazette Office.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash.	
Superior Treble-seamed Balls .... each	4	4
Do. Double do. .... „	3	8

BATS.

All Cane .... each	12	0
Trible do. .... „	10	12
Double do. .... „	10	0
Single do. .... „	9	0
Double Whalebone .... „	10	8
Single Do. .... „	9	8
Match, best selected .... „	7	0
Do. for practice .... „	5	8
Presentation with silver plate .... „	16	0

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber...per pair	5	0
Gauntlets Extra Quality for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated......per pair	6	4

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin	7	8
Do. Chamois Skin	6	8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules	6	0
Do. with do. do. and iron points.	7	0
Do. Plain Ash	5	4
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with planted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c .... each	16	0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, from	7	0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen	1	12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2	8
Scoring Sheets .... per dozen	3	0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition	0	12

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets .... Rs. 72-0 to	85	0
Lawn Tennis Bats	8	0

RACKET KIT.

BY JEFFERIES AND MALINS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Racket Bats, of best quality	11	0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14	0
Do. Balls .... per dozen	1	8
Do. Gut Strings .... per set	4	0
Fives Balls .... per dozen	3	8
Racket Shoes, best quality	10	0
Do. Presses .... Rs. 6 8 to	10	0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets .... from Rs. 30 0 to	80	0
Badminton Bats .... each	7	0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 3 0 to	6	0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ..... each	1	4
Do. India Rubber Balls...per dozen Rs. 2 4 to	4	8

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel	6	8
Lunging Pads, best	8	0
Jackets	12	0
Single Sticks .... per pair	1	0
Basket Hand Guards .... „	1	4
Buffalo do. do. .... „	4	8
Boxing Gloves—White Buckskin and Chamois Skin .... per set of 4	10	0

FOOT BALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, size No. 4	6	8
Do. do. do. 5	7	0
Do. do. do. 6	8	0

Extra India Rubber Balls always on stock.

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins .... per lbs	1	0
Do. do. Brass do. ... „	1	12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... „	1	2

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½, lbs. per pair. (The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.)

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD beg to announce that their Studio will be Closed for Repairs from Monday, the 10th instant, to Saturday, the 15th instant, inclusive.

10, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th July 1876.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

GEM RINGS.

	Rs.	
ACROSTIC RINGS, set with stones, the initial letters of which form a word, as Ruby, Emerald, Garnet, Amethyst. Ruby, Diamond, forming "Regard." We frequently make Engagement Rings in this way, with stone spelling names as well as sentiments ... from Rs.	35	upwards
GEM RINGS, fancy enamelled, or plainly mounted, set with stones of different kinds .. from Rs. 20 to		200
MOURNING RINGS, black enamelled, and generally with glass box for hair .. from Rs 25 to		50
MOURNING RINGS, set with Diamonds, or Pearls, or both .. from Rs. 35 to		200
RINGS FOR HAIR. There are two kinds, one with a recess covered by glass, the other a hand Ring, with the hair plaited round ... from Rs. 12 to		35
WEDDING RINGS, of pure unalloyed country gold, solid and durable .. each Rs 9 and		10
NOTE.—A MORE MASSIVE RING, which uses up considerably more gold, has lately came into vogue. Price according to thickness .. from Rs. 14 to		25
THE GIMMAL WEDDING RING we often make to order. It is composed of twin or double hoops, which, though each is twisted, fit so exactly one into the other that when united they form but one circlet .. each Rs. 16 to		55

INSCRIPTIONS ENGRAVED INSIDE WEDDING AND BETROTHAL RINGS.

SIGNET RINGS, entirely of gold or set with Bloodstone Sardonyx, &c., ... from Rs. 13 to		75
LADIES' SIGNET RINGS, small and pretty, all gold, or enamelled, or set with stone .. from Rs. 20 to		40
MASONIC RINGS, engraved with devices. These are generally Signet Rings, upon the stones of which the emblems are cut; or enamelled in colours upon all gold .. from Rs. 30 to		80
PUZZLE, SECRET BOX, and other fancy Rings .. from Rs. 20 to		40

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST UPON APPLICATION.

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY, SIMLA.
RAMPART ROW.

JUST ARRIVED, OUR NEW STOCK OF WATERPROOF CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

Fine Drab Light Cambric Waterproof Suits—Coat, Legging and Cap, sizes from 40 to 50 inches long	Rs.	10
Light Cambric Waterproof Coats, all sizes.	„	6 each.
Do. do. do. Leggings	„	3 per pair.
Do. do. do. Caps	„	2 each.
Do. Twilled do. Coats	„	20
Do. do. do. Leggings	„	7
Do. do. do. Caps	„	4
Drab Moleskin do. Coats	„	20 to Rs. 22
Do. do. do. Leggings	„	6 per pair.
Do. do. do. Caps	„	4
Black Moleskin do. Coats	„	20 to Rs. 22 4
Do. do. do. Leggings	„	6
Do. do. do. Caps	„	4
New Regulation Military Inverness Capes, sizes from 44 to 50	Rs.	35
Drab Twilled Waterproof Inverness Capes, sizes from 41 to 50 inches	„	25
Slate Double Paramatta Inverness Capes, sizes from 44 to 50	„	33
Drab Twilled Waterproof Sheets, 72 inches long .... from	„	7 to Rs. 10
Best quality Drab Twilled Waterproof Sheeting, 60 inches wide	„	6 per yd.
Drab Light Waterproof Sheeting, 60 inches wide	„	3 per yd.
Ghorawalla's Thick Blue Pilot Coat with Cape	„	7
Ghorawalla's Black American Cloth Pugree Covers	„	1

*** *The above Waterproofs warranted not to stick.*

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AIR PILLOWS.
Do. Do. AMERICAN CLOTH.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF FANCY TWEEDS, FLANNELS AND OXFORD CLOTHS.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.

FASHIONABLE FELT HATS & HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just received a large Supply, per S.S. HYDASPES, of FELT HATS, by the best makers :—

	Rs.	
Hawk's Regulation Helmets	18	0
Ellwood's Regulation, lined with silk	13	0
Do. do. lined with green	12	0
Ellwood's Patent Drab Felt Helmet, with large ventilating Air-Chamber	16	0
Low Crown Hunting Helmets, White or Flax colour	12	0

FELT HATS.

Christy's Hard Crown	7	0
Do. Soft Crown	6	8
Ellwood's Hard Crown	7	0
Do. Soft Crown	6	8
The Duke of Edinburgh (a Fashionable Round Crown)	7	0
Do. do. do. do.	6	8
The Earl, White Round Crown	6	0
The Cabinet, Black High Crown	5	8
Drab Shell	9	0

THORPE & CO.,
NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS, BOMBAY.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

NOTICE.

TO BE LET, on very moderate terms, a splendid, airy, and spacious BUNGALOW, situated on the top of Malabar Hill. It is numbered 157, and owned by Mr. Govindas Luchmondas. The rooms are large and well-ventilated. The outoffices are neat, clean, and airy. There are also open spaces, before and behind the Bungalow, to allow air to ventilate free through the rooms. Overtoping as it does all the Bungalows situated on this Hill, it commands a view of the whole city and harbour of Bombay, lately vacated by Colonel J. A. Ballard, C. B., proceeded to England. Any gentleman wishing to occupy this Bungalow is requested to apply to

BUKSHEE RAM,
Agent of Mr. Govindas Luchmoadas, No. 105, Kalkadevi Road.

Dated Bombay, the 22nd June 1876.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

DIRECT CADIZ SHIPMENT.
MANZANILLA—VINO DE PASTO.

Selected by our Mr. PALMER in Quarter Casks In Bond, Rs. 175 and Rs. 155.

Also in 4 gallon Jars equal to 2 dozen, at Rs. 38 and Rs. 33 In Bond.

Excellent, natural, clean characteristic Sherries.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

THE Undersigned have received by the Mail Steamer SIAM a SHIPMENT of BASS' BEER, bottled by their London Firm, in Casks of 3 dozen Quarts and 6 dozen Pints.

	Cash.	Credit.	
Price	Rs. 6 or	Rs. 6-4	per doz. Qts
„	4 or „	4-4	per doz. Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Bombay, 24th June 1876.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from St. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—CHASSELAS (White), HERMITAGE (Red), Rs. 12 per dozen.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 20th June 1876.

NOTICES.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BULL'S PATENTS.

BULL'S PATENT ANNULAR KILN COSTING Rs. 250 when worked with the Patent Combustible Damper, burns 10 inch bricks with 3,800 cubic feet of ordinary firewood, at the rate of from 4½ to 5 lakhs for month.

BULL'S PATENT DREDGERS, of which the price ranges from Rs. 75 upwards, when used for well sinking or cleaning, do the work more quickly, more efficiently and far more economically than any instrument in use.

The public is informed that parties using any of Bull's Patents without proper license render themselves liable to damages for infringement, and a reward will be given to any one giving information of the same. For information, terms of Royalty, and supply of Dredgers, &c. apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Sickree Gully

AT the 50th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the following results were reported :—

The ANNUAL REVENUE amounted at 15th November to	£ 769,943	3	7
The INVESTED FUNDS at same date amounted to ...	£5,013,537	7	11

The *Post Magazine and Insurance Monitor* thus notices the Report :—

"The new business of the *Standard* Life Office amounts to One Million and a Half, which is stated to be the largest amount transacted by a Scotch Office in any one year. . . . The *Standard* is the one Office which goes to the British Colonies over the face of the Globe for its policy-holders, and by management of the highest class, combining commercial shrewdness with scientific ability it has worked its chosen field to the best advantage. . . . It may not be amiss to point out that the same desire which has heretofore been exhibited to increase the privileges of the assurers and the commercial value of the policies, continues to be one of the ruling principles in its management."

COPIES OF THE REPORT, Forms of Proposal, and all information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Life Office, 12, Rampart Row, Bombay, June 1876.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co.; Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Barrie and Co.; De Beaux and Co.; Scott, Mascurine and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS,

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce.
Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	25s.	35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality much approved		18s. 6d.
Very superior		21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality		25s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots	5s. 6d. and	7s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 0d. and	9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers		3s. 6d.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent post paid, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes at the rate of 1s. 11d. per Rupee.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
BILLIARD MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE for Drawing room, Boudoir, Dining room, Bed room.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chair, light and strong, 6 chairs, packed in a space 3 and 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches, Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Reredosses, Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Prediew, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, [illegible] Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD Tables with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD Cloth, Cues, Balls, Cue tips, Chalk, spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

LANDAUS, 5 Glasses, quite a novelty, the last improvements, Landau-Omnibus, Landau-Clarence. Landau, 3 venetians, of Simple Mechanism. Landaulet-Brougham.

CEESPRING BERLINES, Clarences, Barouches and Coupes with or without coach box and Withworth's Steel Perch.

WAGGONETTES, Waggonettes rail body do. moveable top, Waggonette-Stanhope, Waggonette Mail Phaeton.

PHAETON, Cab, Ladies, Park, Basket, Victoria and Denmark-MAIL-PHAETONS, with Ladies' Sliding Step, with hind Seat revolving, also American pattern.

BAROUCHES, the last and most elegant Patterns of *Paris, London* and *Vienna.*

BROUGHAMS and Coupes Palankeen Coach with low venetians Berline, Clarence, newest design for 1 or 2 horses.

BREAKS all Sizes, table Breaks, Break-Omnibus, Chariot-Breaks, Hunting Breaks.

BUGGIES, Gigs, Tilburys, Mylords, Ducs, do. with Rumble Spiders.

DOG-CARTS, all sizes and shapes, 2 and 4 wheeled, with or without moveable top and Break.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent door-locks, box and cupboard locks with two keys, padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, porcelain knobs with locks for half-doors, picture nails with brass heads, picture rings, picture cords, gilt nails, and punka wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for verandahs, tents, bedrooms; they are punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, punka-proof give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles, Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for pavement, white and black, 1 square foot; mosaic pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; glass insulators for Pianos and Cols.

HORSE HAIR CLOTH; China and French damasks, red velvet, satin, cretonnes, and morocco leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster and velvet-pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border papers for halfdoors, ceilings, punkas; for theatres, representing landscapes, streets, and drawingrooms, &c., &c.

ICE MACHINE REFRIGERATOR—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in 3 minutes. These apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carre (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to housewives, hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

Ice Machine Carre, worked by ammonia 2 and 4 lbs., which D. and Co. undertake to repair and recharge with fresh ammonia.

Hydrofuge, double action, 17 and 25 Rs. ea

Garden pumps do, do, 12 Rs. each.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THIS COMPANY'S SIDINGS AT COLABA, AND DISCONTINUANCE OF TRAFFIC BETWEEN THIS RAILWAY, AND THE SIDINGS OF THE SASSOON'S DOCK COMPANY, AND OF THE NEW COLABA COMPANY AT COLABA.

Notice is hereby given that, after the fifteenth of July instant, and until further notice, Cotton and other Traffic will not be conveyed between this Railway and the sidings at Colaba of this Company, of the Sassoon's Dock Company, and of the new Colaba Company, but will be conveyed to or from either the Boree Bunder Station, or the Port Trust Sidings Bombay only.

Due notice will be given of the re-opening of the respective Sidings at Colaba for Traffic after the close of the Monsoon.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th July 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE KHAMGAON (STATE) RAILWAY.

IT is hereby notified that, under instructions from Government, the Khamgaon (State) Railway will be CLOSED on and after SATURDAY, the FIFTEENTH instant, until further notice.

Trains will therefore not run between Khamgaon and the Jalamb Station of the G. I. P Railway after FRIDAY, the FOURTEENTH instant, and on and after SATURDAY, the FIFTEENTH instant, all notices as to Local and Through Booking and all arrangements for the conveyance of Passengers and other Traffic will, as far as they relate to the Line between Jalamb and Khamgaon, be CANCELLED and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd July 1876.

NOTICE.

WITH the view of extending the use of Gas in private houses, the Board of Directors have sanctioned a REDUCTION in the PRICE of GAS which will take effect from the 1st July 1876. The reduced rate is Rs. 6 per thousand cubic feet. No discount will be allowed, but interest at the rate of 1 per cent per mensem will be charged upon all accounts due over one month.

WALTER SCOTT,
General Manager and Engineer, Bombay Gas Company.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY and POONA.

NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO.

FIRE BRANCH.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire in the Mofussil at the following rates, viz. :—

	Per cent. per annum. Rs. a.		Rs. a.
For Buildings of stone and wood and roofed with wood in which no hazardous trade is carried on and which contain no pipe stove, from	0 12		
For Buildings of a similar character used as Hotel, from	1 0	to	1 4
For Tiled Bungalows private, from	0 6	to	0 8
„ „ „ used as Shops	0 10	to	0 12
„ „ „ of hazardous goods therein, from	1 0	to	1 4
„ Thatched Bungalows private, or used as Officers' Messes, from	1 4		

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next, to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A. M. to P. M.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
11, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable Rates of Exchange. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at liberal rates of Interest.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and AGENCY BUSINESS conducted generally.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 6TH JULY 1876.

REUTER varies his report of yesterday's Liverpool Cotton Market by calling the tone irregular instead of depressed, but there is no apparent change in the actual position. The sales were 8,000 bales and spot prices were unchanged, while, to arrive, a sale of Good Fair Dhollera with the G. F. clause June-July shipment via Cape, is quoted at 4 7/16d. per lb., the same rate as on the previous day.

Piece Goods in Manchester were also said to be unchanged and we have not heard of any special private advices, but it seems difficult to believe that the further heavy fall in Exchange with the East has not had a depressing effect.

The London General Produce Markets are unaltered with the one exception of Cochin Cocoanut Oil which is quoted 5s. per ton lower. Consols remain unaltered at 93¾, but French Rentes are at 104½, having recovered the decline of the previous day. A payment of £85,000 into the Bank of England is reported, making £360,000 paid in since last return.

The result of the fortnightly bid dings for the Council drafts on India yesterday came to hand by wire from London this morning. £374,000 was allotted to Calcutta and £2,000 to Madras at an average of 1s. 6 55d., and £160,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 6-64d., tenders on all three places at 1s. 6½d. receiving the full amount applied for. Only £536,000 has thus been allotted out of £700,000 offered, Government having evidently fixed their minimum at 1s. 6½d., and although the result is no worse than was generally anticipated, the effect has been most depressing. Bar Silver in London has immediately dropped to 48d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 6⅝d. per rupee, and STERLING EXCHANGE here has fallen about 2 per cent from yesterday's quotations, making a drop of something like 3¼ per cent since Tuesday morning. Such a collapse has naturally unsettled business greatly and the transactions which have taken place to-day have not been large, consisting chiefly of such private paper as had been held over from the earlier part of the week pending the result of Council drawings. The Banks are very willing buyers still at the decline, but remitters are doing almost nothing. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand ....1s. 6 3/8d. per rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight.........1s. 6 5/8d. ,,
Credits 3 ,, ...1s 6 5/8d. ,,
Documents 3 ....1s 6 5/8 to 11-16d.

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business, and we still quote rates at 1/16 premium for demand; ⅝ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues remarkably steady considering the outlook for Exchange. The firmness, however, comes entirely from Calcutta where Government are reported to be buying to some extent, no enquiry whatever being manifested here. To-day's closing quotations are:—Fours, Rs. 100¾; Fours—and-a-half, Rs. 101; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103 to ¼.

The SHARE MARKET continues quiet but steady. Bank of Bombays are firm at 44½ per cent premium. Spinning and Weaving shares are in request at in some cases an advance of Rs. 5 per share. G. I. P. Railway £20 Stock has advanced to Rs. 285 and Paris Municipal Bonds to Rs. 173. Treacher and Co. Limited have advanced to Rs. 405.

COTTON in the morning was a trifle weaker and nominally quotations were reduced Re. 1 per candy, but later in the day on the decline in Exchange becoming known, dealers held for previous rates. No business of any importance is reported. Receipts yesterday were 222 bales, making 3,290 bales for the six days.

FREIGHTS by Steamer continue very firm at £2-10 to £2-11-3 for Liverpool ready and £2-7-6 forward shipment. There is no sailing ship on the berth for Liverpool. The Wooden ship Ivanhoe is reported to have been fixed for Calcutta and back at Rs. 14 per ton and port charges, and the steamer Renown at £2-10 for a port between Havre and Hamburg, freight payable on the other side.

PIECE GOODS are dull without quotable change. Both from first hands and the Bazaar clearances are most limited and the decline in Exchange seems to have no effect on prices.

COALS to arrive are in active demand, but there is none offering. A cargo of Brymbo Welsh Hartley in harbour is reported to have been sold at Rs. 19½ per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	102
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New	722½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281½	all	6 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	300	all	5 p.ct 5 do.	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India	106
60,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	500

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	50 p.s*	Alexandra Spinning	1,245
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,650
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,550
200	1,000	all	50 p.s	Bombay United	1,205
400	250	150	10*	Broach Mills	160
800	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	920
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,215
1,500	1,250	all	60 p.s*	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,165
1,400	1,000	all	60 ps*	Great Eastern	1,240
2,000	300	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	295
700	1,000	all	60 p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,180
750	1,000	all	40 p.s*	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,080
...	...	800	40 p.s*	Khandeish Spinning	1,090
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Mucoojee S. & W. Co.	1,000
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,150
...	...	500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,180
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,255
1,050	1,000	all	60 pc*	Morarjee Spinning	1,290
6,000	625	all	60 ps*	Oriental	830
600	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,220
1,500	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.	980
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,050
500	1,000	250	125 pe	Do. do. 1/4 share	200
2,500	400	all	...	Nursey S. W. Co.	370

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

450	5,000	2,850	150 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,450
300	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	810
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
350	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
250	12,000	11,000	425 pe	Apollo Press Co.	3,550
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	805
150	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	500
1,000	350	all	42 ps	India Press Co.	250
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	95
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.	900
280	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	15
500	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P & G. Co.	150
352	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co.	950
150	3,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co	1,500
800	2,000	[illegible],000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	370
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	410
3,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	330
600	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	540
100	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	440
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
450	1,000	,,	125 ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

* Per share, for the year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	218'8'0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	285
	£20	108'14'6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
	£20	65'7'3	do.	Ditto	72
	£20	21'13'1	do.	Ditto	32
	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£18	196'9'15	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,175
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,750	3,000	1,700	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	450
6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	245

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,830
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	60
800	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
500	500	300	30 ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	236
4,150	200	100	8 p.	Malabar Company, Ld	70
3,000	50	all	4 p	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	27
1,000	50	all	30 p	Treacher & Co.	405
[illegible]	250	all	40 p	Viegas Patent Slip	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. MECCA, 936 tons, Captain R. Johnson, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE BRIG FUTTAY SALAM, 99 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mozambique (June 18th), with a general cargo, and thirteen deck passengers.

THE BARQUE QUEEN CLIFF, 596 tons, Captain J. Davies, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 17,440 Indian maunds salt, 347 bales cotton, and general cargo.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessels	Commander.	From
5	Futtay Salam	Nacoda	Mozambique, June 18.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Muriel Mecca (s)	Nicholson Johnson	Bremerhaven. Coast, and Calcutta.

The barque Queen Cliff, Davis, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Tanjore, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Akola, to Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
2	Cambay	Boman	Liverpool, Mar 18.
	Bulwark	Feator	Bombay, June 14.
	Stockbridge	Laing	Liverpool, Apr 8.
	Muzuffer	Gahan	Moulmein, June 14.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
2	Malda (s)	......	......
	Mahratta (s)	......	......
	Ooryia (s)	......	......
	Meinam (s)	......	......

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1287 Annot Lyle, Yeo—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.
1743 Atalanta (s), Waring—W. Nicol & Co.
1441 India (s), Read—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
1421 Bertha (s), Harwood—Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.
1290 Tanjore (s), Hall—Mails, 21st July.
1728 Venetia (s), Mails 7th July.

FOR HAVRE.
1348 Ashgrove, McFarlane—M. Nusserwanjee.
1208 Camperdown, Miller—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1064 Walmer Castle, Boosey—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.
698 Grasmere, Hastings—Ewart, Latham & Co.
815 Slieve Bloom, Scott—Wallace & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.
814 Flora, Williams—M. Nusserwanjee.
786 Norwood, Nattrass—Wallace & Co.
1135 Royal Family, Flower—M. Nusserwanjee.
1072 Sea Flower, Garrick.

FOR HONGKONG.
1747 Assam (s), Cates—P. & O. Co.
1871 Siam (s), Haselwood—P. & O. Co.
1511 State of Alabama (s), Hamlin.

FOR RANGOON.
1159 Feronia, Campbell.

FOR BASSEIN.
1097 Chrysolite, Stewart.

FOR CALCUTTA.
1610 Ivanhoe, Herriman—Farnham & Co.
1273 Jane Law, Robertson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
596 Queen's Cliff, Davis—The Captain.
1240 Socotra (s), Starratt—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.
1379 Palm (s), Pearse—W. Nicol & Co.
685 Punjaub (s), Shiell—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.
1365 Albania, Seale—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
654 Condor, Langren—Finlay, Muir & Co.
648 Cornwallis, Boniface—Ewart, Latham & Co. (For sale.)
1429 Inspector, Erskin.
734 John Allan, Horne—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1182 Magdala, Jones—Pelly & Co.
1054 Schleswig Bride, Gillies—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Cartmer—Soares Brothers.
778 Stavanger, Jorgensen.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

162 Oorun (s), Baker.
366 Pearl (s), Ashton.

101 Pehlwan (s), DeCosta.
135 Spitfire (s), Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—[Harbour Defence.]
1081 Daphne (s) 5, G. B. Evans.
523 Kwangtung (s) 6, Campbell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
462 Rifleman (s) 4, Clayton.
300 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Pam s—18 casks zinc sheets and 100 casks iron nails, Hyderally Cassumjee; 30,000 fire bricks, M M Mody and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Bertha s—7 packages hardware, and 75 iron bars, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 1 cask hardware, R L Southern and Co; 5 cases medicine, Nuthoo Mooljee.
Siam s—10 cases candles and 5 casks hardware, Benn, Ashley and Co; 2 casks sherry, Rogers and Co.
John Allen—14 packages stationery, Suruffally Moosabhoy.
Menzaleh s—30 cases sherry and 24 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Sir John Lawrence—138 boxes window glass, Alibhoy Noorbhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—120 cases brandy, L Sibillie and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Atlanta s—14 bales wool, Soorjee Bhanjee; 150 bales wool, Bunnichund Fuckerchund; 85 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Premjee; 501 bales cotton, Mu hooradass Soorchund; 14 bales cotton, Aga Mahamed Jaffer; 40 bales wool, Gorverdhundass Lilladhur.
India s—260 cwts coir yarn, Veerchund Hemraj.

FOR LONDON.

Venetia s—4 boxes gold spiece and 1 box silver specie, The C M Bank of I L and China.

FOR HAVRE.

Walmer Castle—280 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.
Ashgrove—27 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co; 750 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Venetia s—5 boxes silver coins, the French Bank.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Tanjore s—55 bags coffee, P and O Co.

FOR GENOA.

Tanjore s—150 bales cotton, P and O Co.

FOR VENICE.

Tanjore s—200 bales cotton, P and O Co; 300 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tanjore s—50 bags rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 80 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Tanjore s—300 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Siam s—5 bundles genda horns, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 50 bales twist, S and D B Futtakia; 29 bales twist, Tata and Co; 10 bales cotton waste, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 97 bales cotton, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 124 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 10 chests opium, Sookdayal Bhooderma l; 41 chests opium, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co; 40 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mamed; 65 bales twist, Damodur Lilladhur; 10 bales twist, W Nicol and Co; 14 pieces E teeth, Nanjeebhoy Goolamhoosen; 444 pieces E teeth, Jirajbhoy Peerbhoy; 25 packages cloves, Hajee Essac Joosub and Son; 50 packages cloves, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 4 chests opium, Merwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 22 chests opium, Tata and Co; 20 chests opium, Hajee John Mahamed Abdool Khaluck; 23 chests opium, Hajee Abdool Noor Mahamed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Siam s—6 chests opium, Hajareemull Goolmookroy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 5th July 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·621
Temperature of the Air	84·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·2
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·794
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	88·1
Minimum do. do	80·2
General Direction of wind	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	571
Fall of Rain	0·03 inches.
Total fall during month	2·21 ,,
,, ,, ,, year	15·19 ,,
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 5th July	0·00 ,,

HIGH COURT.—7TH JULY.

(Before the Honorable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

177-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Ld vs Furdoonjee Cawasjee Mody—M HKhan.

LONG CAUSES.

134-76—Prescot and Winter—Somonshaw Kavasjee vs Burjorjee Dorabjee Burjorjee—Muljee and B—Part heard.
135-76—Fletcher and Smith—Nowrojee Pallonjee vs Henry Gamble and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
160-76—C Smale—Merwanjee Dhunjibhoy vs Mulchund Ruttonsey and another—H Bicknell.
165-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Custuribai Naiquin vs Juggonnath Narayen—Remington, Hore and Langley.
182-76—P Kavasjee—Mahomedkhan Atishkhan vs Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed—Crawford and Boevey.
187-76—Prescot and Winter—Suruswateebai widow vs Bhai Bhaoo and another.
196-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Motiram Bhugoobhai vs Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy—Fletcher and Smith.
213-76—J C Cama—Parvatibai widow vs Custoor Saila and others—Jefferson and Payne.
227-76—Janardhun and G—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Hurishunker Bhaskerjee—In Person.
92-76—V Hurrychund—Luximathai widow vs Gunesh Pardoo—Shamrao P.
233-76—Crawford and Boevey—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs Alli Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.
234-76—A Framjee—Bachoobai widow vs Nowrojee Eduljee Bhagul—N N Khare.
135-76—Jefferson and Payne—W Charles Lester and another vs H R Connell Mayle.
238-76—Mr Bicknell—Sarabai widow vs Daya Sunda and others.

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

584-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Maneclall Muccondass vs Soo-derji Jetha and another—Crawford and Boevey—Part heard.
140-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Cooverjee Jeewanjee Guzder—A Framjee.

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

581-75—Chalk and Turner—Laljee Jadowjee and another vs Purshotum Khetsey—Macfarlane and Pollock.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Committee at the Town Hall on Monday, the 10th instant, for examination in the native languages as follows:—Hindoostanee higher standard, Brevet Major C. I. Barnett, 2/15 Foot; Lieut. J. W. Hogge, 83rd Foot; Lieut. E. G. Reilly, 17th Regt. N. I.; Lieut. W. G. Mausel, 68th Foot; Lieut. A. B. Stopford, Royal Artillery; Lieut. R. Fulton, 2nd Queen's; Lieut. C. Longridge, Royal Artillery; and Sub-Lieut. C. F S. Albon, 2nd Queen's; and Persian, Captain G. Sartorius, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General; Lieut W. Pitt, Royal Engineers.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 5th July 1876.

With reference to G O C 36, of 1876 (Section IV) it is notified that the Govt of India has sanctioned the issue annually of ten additional rounds of ball practice ammunition per man, to the Cavalry Corps, British and Native, armed with rifled Carbines, in view to their being practised in Field Firing."

The Govt of India had decided that Regts. going home this year shall take with them Snider Rifles sufficient for only ten per cent of the men embarking, the remainder being returned into store.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
(Bombay Government Gazette, July 6.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt R S Thompson, Bl S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The following promotion in the Commissariat Dept is made:—Serjt John Burton to be Actg Sub-Conductor from the 17th June 1876 vice Sub-Conductor Sincock, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

With reference to G G O No 7 of 1863, Col (Maj-Genl) Harry Wainwright Bax Bell, Royal (late Bombay) Engrs, is admitted to Col's allowance from the 20th March 1876, vice Col Comdt (Genl) Walter Scott, deceased.

The services of Surgn-Maj A N Hojel, Medical Officer, are placed temporarily at the disposal of Govt for employment in a civil capacity.

Maj C D J Dodd, S C, Wing Officer, 6th Regt N I, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the S C, to be Capt from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—

Staff Corps—Lt George Westrenen Sawyer, 28th June 1876.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Capt W Luckhardt, Sub-Asst Commissary Genl, 1st class, the following reversion and promotion amongst Commissariat Officers are ordered, to have effect from 17th ultimo:—

Capt T Teed, Actg Depy Asst Commissary Genl, 2nd class, to revert to the grade of Actg Sub Asst Commissary Genl, 1st class.

Capt W Luckhardt, Sub-Asst Commissary Genl, 1st class, to be Actg Depy Asst Commissary Genl, 2nd class.

The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—

Surgn W Nolan, and Sub Conductor J Cogan, P W D.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave, on private affairs, for the periods specified:—

Col H W Holland, C B, S C, 6 months, and Capt J Grierson, S C, 2 months.

Lt T L Lewis, Bl S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe on, medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements are made:—

The Chief Engr and Inspr of Machinery to assume the superintendence of the Dockyard Pumping Engine from the 2nd June 1876.

2 Consequent on the above, and the transfer of Mr E Bullock 1st class Engr of the Factory and in charge of the Pumping Engine, to the Turret-Ships Abyssinia and Magdala, Mr J E Notting is appointed Engine Driver of the Dockyard Pumping Engine from the 9th June 1876, on probation, on rupees one hundred per mensem.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev W Jones, Chaplain of Aden, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the date of quitting has station.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Notification dated the 21st June 1876, published at page 583 of the "Govt Gazette" of the 22nd idem, appointing Mr J F Fleet, CS, to act as Asst Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country is cancelled.

Mr H E Winter, CS, is appointed to act as Asst Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country during the absence of Maj Westropp, or until further orders.

Surgn Maj A M Blomfield received charge of the Civil medical duties at Rajkot from Surgn A J Legatt on the 15th ultimo, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act II. of 1869, H E the Govr in Council is placed to appoint Mr. G Larcom to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay, other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr G Druitt to act as Asst Judge and Sessions at Dharwar from 1st July next, until further orders.

Mr Druitt is hereby invested with the appellate jurisdiction contemplated in Sec 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, XIV of 1869.

Mr G Ayerst, Actg Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, is allowed privilege for three months from such date after the 1st Aug next as he may avail himself of it.

Mr Naro Moreshwar, Nazir and Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court of the second class at Tasgaon, in the Satara Dist, was in charge of the current duties of that Court from 4th April to 8th June 1876, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

Mr G Druitt received charge of the Office Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara on the 2nd ultimo, in the forenoon.

The Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay has been pleased to grant privilege leave of absence for two months, to commence from the 1st July 1876 to Mr Jamsedji Rustomji, Seton, Translator and Interpreter, High Court.

Messrs John Jardine and W M P Coghlan respectively dlivered over and received charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Tanna on the 21st ultimo, before office hours.

Mr A H Plunkett to be City Mag of Poona, vice Mr W R Hamilton, transferred.

Mr John Jardine assumed charge of the Office of the Joint Sessions Judge in the Tanna Division on the 2 st ultimo.

Erratum—In Govt Notification dated 17th May 1876, appointing Mr John Jardine Actg Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh, for "during the absence of Mr Lyon or until further orders," read "during the absence of Mr Daniell or until further orders."

Mr Shantaram Narayan is appointed Public Prosecutor, under Sect 58 of the Criminal Procedure Code to appear for the Crown in the Sessions Court of Tanna in the appeal in the case of Regina vs Khandu Devji and Madhavrao, recently tried by the Dist Mag of Colába.

Lts C W H Sealy and W P Kennedy respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Cant Mag at Aden on 22nd June 1876 before office hours.

Lt C W H Sealy, Cant Mag at Aden, having been granted furlough to Europe from the Mily Dept, has been allowed subsidiary leave for ten days from 22nd June 1876, inclusive, from the Civil Dept.

Mr R Giles, Divisional Mag of Shikarpur and Sukkur, was in charge of the Office of Supt of Police, Shikarpur, from 12th to 27th May 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr H Scannell to be Dist Supt of Police in the Surat Dist, but to continue to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Broach Dist until further orders.

Lt J Humfrey to be Dist Supt of Police in the Broach Dist, but to continue to serve as Special Police Officer in Kattywar.

Mr J E Down is confirmed as Dist Supt of Police in the Ratnagiri Dist, with effect from the 1st April 1876.

Mr W B Prescott to be First Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Khandesh Dis, with effect from the 1st April 1876, but to continue to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Panch Mahals Dist until further orders.

Lt T R M Macpherson to be Second Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Khandesh Dist with effect from the 1st April 1876, but to continue to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Tanna Dist until further orders.

Mr H J Duggan, Barrister-at-Law, to be Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Ahmedabad Dist with effect from the 5th May 1876 but to continue to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Shikarpur Dist until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J E Olphant, Coll of Poona, is allowed furlough, on private affairs, for twelve months under Sec 10 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition, from the 16th inst. He is also allowed subsidiary leave for one month from 16th ultimo under Sec 18 (*a*) of the same Code.

Mr C E Frost, Actg Second Asst Collr of Sholápur, acted as Collr and Mag of that Dist, and Political Agent, Sholápur, from 1st May to 11th June 1876, both days inclusive.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Sind Commission, pending further orders:—

Mr D B Crawford to act as second Class Depy Collr in Sind, vice Maj E W Trevor, proceeded on leave.

Mr C E S Steele to act as third class Depy Collr, vice Mr D B Crawford.

Mr C Mules to act as Supernumerary Depy Collr, vice Mr C C S Steele.

Khan Bahadur Mirza Ali Mahomed to act as Supernumerary Depy Collr, vice Mr G MacLeod, proceeded on leave.

Khan Saheb Kadirdad Khan Gul Khan to act as first Class Extra Asst Collr in Sind, vice Khan Bahadur Mirza Ali Mahomed.

Mr H T Ommanney has been appointed to act as Extra Second Asst Collr of Khandesh from 16th March last.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, consequent on the transfer of Mr Yeshwant Moreshwar's services to the Political Dept:—

Rao Bahadur Purshotam, Actg Dist Depy Collr, Khandesh, to act as Dist Depy Collr, Satara, until further orders.

Rao Saheb Shriniwas Balaji, Mamlatdar of Athni, to act as Dist Depy Collr, Khandesh, until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj J Pinkerton, Supt Genl of Vaccination, to officiate as Surgn, European Genl Hospital, Bombay, in addition to his on duties, during the absence of Surgn-Maj F G Joynt on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Apothecary Rhodes assumed charge of the Dispensary (Balwunrao Huri Naik's) at Bassein on the 22nd June 1876, after office hours.

Surgon-Maj E H R Langley, B A, to act as Presidency Surgn, Second Dist, and Marine Surgn during the absence of Surgn-Maj L S Bruce, or until further orders.

Senior Apothecary J Lawrence performed the duties of the Civil Surgn, Dohad, from the 15th April to the 13th May 1876, both days inclusive.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maj A T Mander, R E, received charge of the Ex Engr, Khandesh, from Lt C F Fuller, R E, on the 19th June, 1876, before noon.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	July 7	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 5	11-0 A.M.	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 5	11-0 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
China	,, 10	3-0 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	,, 22	8-0 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 7	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	,, 28	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

From the 1st June, the following revised arrangements in respect to the closing of the Inland Mails will come into force:—

The after packet, hitherto made up at the General Post Office, will be abolished, and the times for posting extended to the hours given in the subjoined Table.

A Post Office will be established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, will be received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting: At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, and Papers.	Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S.E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4-30 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	10 A.M.	[illegible] of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona for Uran and Panwel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
Latest Telegrams.
English Political and Social Letter.
English Military Letter.
English Commercial Letter.
Heads of Intelligence.

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief, by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BRAINE—July 1st, at Mysore, the wife of Edmond Francis Braine, Lieut., 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, of a son.
MARRIOTT—July 3rd, at Narsinghpur, C. P., the wife of Alfred B. Marriott, D S., Police, of a son.
OGILVIE—July 3rd, at Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Arthur S. Ogilvie, of a daughter.
SIM—June 30th, at Kasauli, the wife of Lieutenant George H. Sim, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

LESLIE—July 1st, at Lucknow, J. E. Leslie, widow of the late Sir Norman Robert Leslie, Bart., Bengal Irregular Cavalry.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1876.

IN the Price Current which we print for to-day's mail will be found a copy of the Freight Circular which Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co. have issued to their constituents. It is interesting as containing the result of the ocean carrying trade from Bombay for the year ending 30th June. The statistics are carefully compiled, and being promptly published, cannot fail to be useful to those who are engaged in commerce with Bombay. We notice a serious falling off in the principal article of export—viz., cotton, the shipments being only 996,248 bales, as against 1,306,823 bales shipped the previous year, which fully bears out the reports of the various up-country cotton agents that the crop has been a short one. The wise policy initiated by the G. I. P. Railway last September in reducing the cost of carriage for seeds and grain has had a very beneficial result, as the exports of linseed have reached the large figures of 2,527,223 cwts., being 1,491,884 cwts. in excess of what was shipped to Europe in the previous year. The shipments to New York show a considerable decrease, 126,193 cwts. only having been exported against 334,254 cwts. last year. This is accounted for by the low prices which have been ruling in America for some time past for oilseeds, they being unable to compete with the mineral oils. Rapeseed shows an increase of 269,605 cwts. In gingelly and other seeds there is a slight decrease. The most gratifying feature to note is the large and increasing wheat trade that has sprung up, the shipments this season being double those of last season. The returns this year are 1,183,402 cwts. as against 531,275 cwts. last year. Indian wheat not only occupies a good position in the English markets, but also on the Continent, especially Marseilles, where it is in great demand, being principally used for maccaroni on account of its glutinous qualities. As far as bulk is concerned, what Bombay has lost in decreased cotton shipments she has made up in increased grain and seed exports, consequently she has been able to give employment, for voyages to Europe and America, to 204 steamers, aggregating 269,715 tons (net register), and to 108 ships aggregating 123,533 tons register, which is slightly in excess of the previous year. It was greatly feared at one time that the ryot in this Presidency had become so wedded to cotton that he would grow nothing else, but the report before us clearly shows that if Indian cotton will not pay, the ryot can grow seeds and grain, and with the low prices that have been ruling for the last two years, for the former staple, it is doubtful if grain crops do not pay better—at any rate they are free from the worries of a State Cotton Department and the prosecutions of its officers. Reviewing the results of the year's exports, they clearly prove that a very large trade, besides cotton, now exists at this port, which, we trust, the Railways, by offering increased facilities and cheap carriage for bringing the produce from the districts to the seaboard, will not fail to foster and extend.

OUR readers will perhaps remember the account sent us by our Poona correspondent some weeks ago of an undergraduate outbreak in the Deccan College. Sixty-six of the students sent a petition to Government complaining in very improper language of the incompetence of two of the college professors, upon which, in anticipation of the action of Government the Director of Public Instruction intervened and began to smite with the vigour of Sampson; in other words, he ordered the college authorities to rusticate the senior students among the rebels for the period of 12 months, and to consider them incompetent for the term of their natural lives to hold any college scholarship, prize or free-studentship; while the juniors were to be declared incapable of holding scholarships and other prizes for 18 or 12 months, according to their standing in the college. Here probably most people thought the matter had ended, and that the Government, believing these young Philistines to be already routed, would take no further notice of their petition beyond confirming the sentence that had been passed on them. It appears, however, from the papers which have since been made public, and of which we print a selection in another column, that Government did not think this hip and thigh slaughter altogether just; for after letters of contrition from the students themselves, after eloquent petitions from their parents and guardians, and after two long reports to Government by the Director, Mr. Chatfield, His Excellency in Council has thought it expedient on a resolution on the whole case to bind up the wounds of the discomfited undergraduates—first, by removing absolutely the disabilities under which the senior students had been placed and by shortening their period of rustication by one half; and secondly, by greatly reducing and in certain cases wholly remitting the punishment inflicted upon the juniors.

As the matter now stands, therefore, 66 students have in impudent terms made the grossest charge it is possible to prefer against a professor,—a charge, moreover, which the Government Resolution declares to be false,—and they have received, what under the circumstances must be termed, the mildest possible punishment. Their names are retained on the college-rolls; almost all of them have returned to the college to remain in precisely the same relation as before with the professors whom they have so grossly maligned; and in six months there will be an absolute *status quo*. In addition to all this the head of the Educational Department has virtually received a rebuff from the Government for having inflicted too severe a punishment on the offenders.

But it is difficult to read the Government Resolution without feeling that its ruling is a sort of compromise of the case,—a compromise arising perhaps from differences of opinion among His Excellency's advisers. If there had been a unanimous feeling in the Government that the students' charges against their professors were utterly false, it is impossible to believe that the Government would have gone so far as to disturb Mr. Chatfield's previous ruling, simply because it was severe. Indeed, some further punishment might rather have been expected at the hands of the highest authorities, as the language used in the petition was here and there extremely offensive. At all events, the chief reason assigned in the Resolution for lightening the sentence—viz., the students' previous good conduct—could not have weighed very strongly with men convinced that a grave and *unprovoked* breach of discipline had been committed.

The previous good conduct of these undergraduates has nevertheless an important bearing on the case; for it naturally leads one to ask the very pertinent question,—How was it that 66 well conducted students, who had been previously contented with their lectures and who continued to be contented with their Sanskrit and Mathematical lectures, so suddenly turned liars and rebels when ordered to attend the lectures of the newly appointed professors of English Philosophy and Political Economy? Were the students the unhappy creatures of some irresistible impulse, as mysterious and capricious in its approach as Asiatic cholera? Were the two unpopular professors thoroughly efficient lecturers and in no way to blame for the terrible scourge that seems to have visited the undergraduate mind? Mr. Chatfield's two reports to Government really offer no solution of this vital part of the question; indeed, we have been struck with the want of relevancy and directness in his replies to several of the students' statements. One of the charges made against the Professor of English, for example, was that he had a low and indistinct voice and read rapidly; to which Mr. Chatfield thinks it fit to reply that the students' "knowledge of English "was so slight that they could not understand "the language of an educated English gentle-"man." Another complaint was that the professor expressed inability to understand Wordsworth's *Prelude*; which Mr. Chatfield appears to meet by the assertion that it is "absurd" to suppose that the professor's inappreciation of this very difficult poem would make him incapable of rightly teaching it. The students again complained that the professor tried to teach Roman history by dictating to them passages from some child's text-book. The answer Mr. Chatfield makes to this is two-fold:—first, it is "absurd" to suppose that the professor could not teach Roman history; secondly, passages were dictated because the pupils were unable to follow the lecturer's ordinary voice;—though what this has to do with the question it is hard to see, as the students complain not of the *dictation* but of the *matter* of the passage in question. Men of sense may not unreasonably ask how the undergraduates' "allegations can be held to have been "clearly refuted" by arguments such as these,—which, even if not irrelevant, betray a want of judicial calmness that greatly diminishes their force. We know nothing of the two professors against whom the complaints were made; they may be highly accomplished and estimable teachers for anything that we know to the contrary. But we must say that Mr. Chatfield's reports, from not fully meeting the undergraduates' charges, do not show beyond a doubt that the two professors were in no way to blame for the outbreak of strong dissatisfaction in the college. So long, moreover, as the slightest doubt existed on this last point the Government could not with any certainty form a just judgment on the case. That the students deserved punishment was clear; but how much they deserved—whether they were to be treated as cool and impudent young liars and expelled the college, or simply as poor, illiterate rebels and sentenced to something short of expulsion, or whether, again, they were to be punished only for using disrespectful language in their petition and not for sending a petition itself—must greatly depend on whether they had, or had not, any real ground for complaint against their professors. Members of Government appear to have drawn their own inferences on this point; and that these were somewhat conflicting seems clear from the Resolution, which after stating that the students' charges were false, awards those young men a punishment justifiable only on the hypothesis that their statements were in some respects true.

On the whole, however, the Government may be considered to have hit upon a tolerably just sentence, and upon one which will probably be sufficient to deter the present generation of undergraduates from *consciously* writing any more impudently worded petitions. On the other hand, if the college professors were in any way to blame, this bare vindication of their authority will be to them as a parable to the wise. The Government and the public may also claim their share in the general edification,—in a feeling of satisfaction that the most venerable and (thanks to its second founder) the most handsomely housed college in the Presidency has escaped the extinction with which, we understand, it was threatened by this outbreak;—but this feeling may not unnaturally be mingled with some surprise at Mr. Chatfield's mere *obiter dictum* that sooner than spend any more money on improving this institution, which for the last ten years, as he is himself careful to tell Government, has intellectually taken the lead in Western India, it had better be turned "into an asylum or a hospital." We fail to discover even a glimmer of practical reason in the proposal; unless, indeed, it be that—

> Great wits are sure to madness near allied
> And thin partitions do their bounds divide.

If this is Mr. Chatfield's explanation of the outbreak itself, it is a pity he did not say so more clearly. For then, doubtless, the Government would have recommended that the couplet should be forthwith inscribed on the portals of the college; Government might also have modified the proposal to spend no more money on the institution by ordering that on Mr. Chatfield's reporting six months hence that the "partitions" though "thin" were sound, some addition would be made to the college staff. But this might still be done.

INSTALLATION OF THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

THE ceremony of the installation of the Right Reverend Louis George Mylne, D.D., late Tutor of Keble College, Oxford, successor to the late Dr Douglas in the office of Bishop of Bombay, took place at the morning service at the Cathedral yesterday at 7-30 A.M. Dr. Mylne, who was appointed on the 24th February last was consecrated Bishop on the 1st of May in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, by the Archbishop of Canterbury who, with the Bishops of London, Winchester, Lichfield, Lincoln, Oxford and Ely, conferred on him the holy office by the imposition of hands, all pressing closely together and conveying the apostolic blessing on the new Bishop after this manner. Soon after this ceremony Dr. Mylne left England for his diocese of Bombay where he arrived on Tuesday last, and yesterday morning at a full choral service the final ceremonies were completed, in the enthronement of the Bishop in his Cathedral Church. The Church was well filled with a congregation composed chiefly of members of the Church, and the service, consisting of the usual morning prayers, followed by the Communion service, was full choral throughout. Gray's "Service in F" was sung at the Communion service. There was a large attendance of the clergy in Bombay. The service commenced with the singing of the hymn, "The Church's One Foundation" which the choir sang as they walked in procession up the nave to the chancel. When the procession arrived at the chancel the choir divided equally on each side and the clergy took up their seats.

The clergy who assisted were the Bishop, the Archdeacon, the Reverends W. Maule, A. G. Lewis, C. F. Johnston, C. Gilder, R. L. Page, L. Rivington, S. O'Neill, Appajee Bapujee, J. Diago, J. G. Deimler, T. Carrs, A. Gadney. and the Bishop's Domestic Chaplain who carried the Pastoral Staff before His Lordship. The Rev. W. Maule intoned the prayers, the Rev. Appajee Bapujee, C. M. S., read the 1st Lesson, and the Rev. Chas. Gilder read the 2nd Lesson.

After the second lesson, the Archdeacon conducted the Bishop to the episcopal chair, and addressed him as follows:—"My Lord Bishop, I, the Venerable Archdeacon Charles H. Leigh-Lye, do, in compliance with the custom established, in the presence of the clergy and persons here assembled, install your Lordship into the true, lawful, and episcopal see and diocese of Bombay." The Bishop then took his seat. The Archdeacon next delivered to him the keys of the Cathedral, and retired. The reading of the rest of the prayers of the morning service by the Rev. W. Maule then proceeded, closing with a hymn.

The Communion service was read by the Bishop, in a clear, musical voice which resounded easily through the whole Church. The Rev. A. G. Lewis read the Epistle. The Rev. C. F. Johnston read the Gospel. The Bishop celebrated. The Bishop wore the scarlet gown of a Doctor of Divinity, and black tippet. It is the very first time that the Pastoral Staff has been used. When giving the blessing the Bishop held the Staff in his left hand. Apparently in deference to the scruples of the majority) the Bishop omitted making the sign of the Cross towards the congregation when pronouncing the absolution, or giving the final blessing. There was also no "elevation" of the Paten or Chalice.

Special psalms were selected for the occasion and also special lessons were read. The chanting of the psalms and the whole of the service was very well done; the Te Deum was beautifully sang, the accompaniment of the organ contributing greatly to the solemnity and impressiveness of the entire service.

The Bishop was very ceremonious but not extravagantly so. He intoned slightly the ten commandments without reading from the prayer book and when he came to the Nicene Creed he led off the choir in a rich voice, the whole creed being sung to very fine and effective music.

The record of the installation ceremony was attested in the vestry by the Archdeacon, Revds. W. Maule, A. G. Lewis, C. Gilder, Brigadier General Gell, Colonel Hatch, Mr. Justice Pinhey and Mr. Punnett.

The clergy afterwards breakfasted at the Cathedral Parsonage.

A Confirmation service will be held in the Cathedral at 5 30 P. M. this evening, when the Bishop will make his first public address in Bombay.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 16TH JUNE.

DURING the week the war cloud has sunk gradually below the horizon. Germany has certainly notified quietly to Russia that her active assistance is not to be expected in case of war, and the public opinion against Russia's course of conduct has been so strongly expressed throughout Europe that that Power, finding herself without an active ally in face of England and Turkey, has resolved to postpone her designs against the latter Power indefinitely. Servia has been ordered to be quiet and has obeyed the order, and all chance of war has for the time passed away. Russia is silly enough to show her irritation by a violent attack upon England in the *Nord*, the avowed organ of the Russian Government in the West. This article charging England with violence, unscrupulousness, a desire to thwart Russian efforts for the peace and contentment of mankind, has attracted attention throughout Europe by its virulence, bitterness, and unscrupulous mendacity. Most of the French papers have published articles condemnatory of the article, and curiously enough the only newspaper of importance which is found to approve of it is the French official *Moniteur*. An equally, indeed an even more curious fact is that the telegraph sends us news that the Italian official paper has an attack upon England even surpassing in virulence that of the *Nord*. One can only suppose that as both the French and Italian people in general warmly praise the course which England has taken, and by implication blame their own Governments for so blindly following the lead of Russia, the latter vent their spite on England in the columns of the official press. It is certainly extraordinary that at a moment when the press, with scarce of an exception of Germany, Austria, France and Italy, commend the course taken by us, that no less than three official newspapers—namely, those of Russia, France and Italy, should go out of their way to get up a little chorus of abuse against perfidious Albion. Well, our shoulders are broad and we can stand it.

The great annual review of the French troops in the neighbourhood of Paris took place yesterday. Hitherto Sunday has always been the day for the review, but the clericals this year succeeded in getting an alteration made, consequently the attendance of the public was considerably lessened. I hear from a military man who was present that the improvement in the set up and marching of the French troops is surprising, and that the slipshod irregular march of the days of the Empire is altogether gone. Many of the regiments went past with a regularity fully up to our own standard. Discipline is immensely more strict than in old times, and drill and hard drill is the order of the day throughout France. A sharp debate and division has taken place in the French Assembly with reference to the term of military service. At present the time of service is five years, and were all the conscripts kept for that time in the ranks the standing army would be 750,000 strong. This, however, would be a ruinously large army to maintain in time of peace, consequently only half the number are called upon to serve for five years while the other half are dismissed after six months' training only. After being at home for a year or two these men would certainly be unfit to take their places at once in the ranks as effectives. This fact is so patent that one is not surprised at the proposal being brought forward that the time of service with the active army should be reduced to three years and that all the conscripts should serve their time. The active army would be of little more than their present strength, but the reserve would be infinitely more efficient. The first reserve would include the men who had left the ranks for two years only and this would raise the fighting strength of the army at once to its 750,000 men, while the next three years' contingents would add 350,000 almost equally good men to the colours. The proposition was strenuously opposed by the Ministers who were supported by M. Thiers and M. Gambetta. One fails altogether to understand the opposition, for certainly the army would be strengthened and the reserve improved, without any great increase of expense, or greater drain upon the country. One of the reasons urged against the change was too absurd to hold water—namely, that it would not be possible in three years to train non-commissioned officers. But there would be no reason why a non-commissioned officer should not at the end of the three years enlist for long service. The men who rise early to be non-commissioned officers are the men who like their profession, who take an interest in it, and who would gladly remain in it. A slight increase of pay might be made as an additional inducement to them to do so. Recruiting is going on very slowly here and the belief that we shall have to change our system once again gains ground. The present short time service is too short for our requirements for India—too long for men who intend after its conclusion to settle down as civilians. Men after two years' service could return to their trades without having suffered, indeed having benefitted greatly by having entered the army. They would have gained in health and physique by regular habits, steady exercise, and by having acquired habits of temperance and discipline. They would then go into the reserve up to the age of thirty, and go out with the militia of their districts for a month's training yearly. I cannot but think that a very large number of young fellows would gladly go out at the age of eighteen for a couple of years' soldiering. At the end of the two years they should have the option of the reserve or of eight years in the regular army, with a right at the end of that time to re-engage to make up the twenty years' service and gain a pension. In order to induce them to remain in the army after the two years, the present regulations as to drill, merely for the sake of drill and of leave should be relaxed, so that young fellows, feeling that they had really got over the drudgery of their profession, might be tempted to stay, for the position of their more easily worked and indulgently treated comrades would have made their position an object of envy to them during their two years of probation.

The military athletic sports came off on Friday and Saturday at Lillie Bridge. The weather was rather unfortunate, being wet on Friday, while on Saturday there was the counter attraction of a La Crosse match and Polo at Hurlington, at which the Prince and Princess of Wales were expected to be present. Considering this the attendance of the public was very fair.

The following is a complete list of the winners of each event:—100 Yards Flat Race.—Private J. Barnes, 22d Regiment, 1st prize, 5l.; Corporal H. Mitchell, R.A., 2d prize, 2l.; Private J. Gageen, R.M., 3d prize, 1l. Gymnastic Competition—Vaulting Horse.—Staff Instructor Serjeant Weaver, Aldershot Gymnasium, 1st prize, 3l.; Staff Instructor Serjeant Bunting, Aldershot Gymnasium, 2d prize, 2l.; Corporal Welch, 38th Regiment, 3d prize, 1l.; Lance Corporal Clifford, 7th Regiment, extra prize. Horizontal Bar.—Staff Instructor Serjeant Chesterton, Aldershot Gymnasium, 1st prize, 3l.; Staff Instructor Serjeant Weaver, Aldershot Gymnasium, 2d prize, 2l.; Staff Instructor Serjeant Fitch, Aldershot Gymnasium, third prize, 1l. Parallel Bars.—Staff Instructor Serjeant Fitch, Aldershot Gymnasium, 1st prize, 3l.; Staff Instructor Serjeant Weaver, Aldershot Gymnasium, 2d prize, 2l.; Serjeant Thornber, Coldstream Guards, 3d prize, 1l. Quarter Mile Race.—Gunner W. Grainger, R.A., 1st prize, 5l.; Private E. Murray, R.M., 2d prize, 2l.; Serjeant A. Brockie, 5th Dragoon Guards, 3d prize 1l. One Mile Race.—Bombardier E. Dickinson, R.A., 1st prize, 6l.; Private W. Jones, 29th Regiment, 2d prize, 4l.; Drummer Byrne, 47th Regiment, 3d prize, 2l. 120 Yards Hurdle Race over 10 flights. 3ft. 6in. high.—Serjeant W. C. Barber, S.F.G, 1st prize. 5l.; Private A. Brown, 5th Regiment, 2d prize, 2l.; Private H. Walton, R. B., 3d prize, 1l. Mounted Combats.—Sword v. Sword mounted: Serjeant T. Simmonds, 5th Lancers, prize 3l.; Sword v. Lance mounted: Corporal A. Kirby, 17th Lancers, prize 3l.; Lance v. Lance Mounted: Troop Serjeant Major H. M. Martin, 5th Lancers, prize 3l.; Sword Mounted v. Bayonet: Staff Serjeant Brown prize 3l., won with bayonet; Lance Mounted v. Bayonet: Corporal A. Kirby, 17th Lancers, prize 3l., won with lance. Quarter Mile Race for Officers.—Lieutenant B. C. Quill, 84th, prize, a cup; Sub-Lieutenant Earley Wilmot, unattached, 2d. Half Mile Race.—Gunner W. Grainger, R.A, 1st prize, 5l.; Bombardier E. Dickenson, 2d. prize, 2l.; Private W. Fry, 60th Rifles, 3d prize, 1l. Mounted competitions by the officers: Prince of Wales's Prize for Tent Pegging.—1st prize. Captain Moore, 5th Lancers. For Tilting at the Ring and Cutting Lemons—1st prize, Captain West, R.H.A. In the similar competition open to non-commissioned officers and men: Tent Pegging.—1st prize 5l., Serjeant W. B. Mayes, 11th Hussars; Ring Tilting, 1st prize, 5l., Serjeant Major Ward, 5th Lancers; and Cutting the Lemons, 1st prize Serjeant W. B. Mayes, 11th Hussars, who also was awarded an extra prize on the ground of his general excellence in all these competitions. Marching Order Race—Private J. Banks, 60th Rifles, 1st prize 10l.; Private H. Brock, 64th Regiment, 2d prize, 5l.; Lance Corporal Cheater, Coldstream Guards, came in second, but having accidentally dropped his bayonet during the race was, of course, disqualified: Corporal C. Bates consequently took the 3d prize of 3l. Veterans' Race (100 yards).—Private J. Barnes, 22d Regiment, 1st prize, a cup; Captain K. Coghill, 19th Hussars, 2d. (150 Yards' Champion Cup open to winners, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men).—Lieut B. C. Quill, 84th Regiment, 1st prize; Gunner W. Grainger, R.A., 2d.

The times in which the various races were run were poor, indeed, under the average of the times in which similar distances are run in the various public school athletic sports. This alone would show that athletics are not so much attended to as they should be in the army. This is essentially one of the matters in which Government should grant pecuniary aid. It is not fair to throw the whole expense of the prizes upon the officers upon whose large pay there are many other calls, but if Government were to offer £20 a year to each regiment to be divided in prizes, this amount would form a nucleus, to which the officers' contribution would be gladly added, and would moreover make athletic sports an established annual event in each regiment. The men knowing that the sports would come off as a matter of course would begin to take an interest in athletics, and under the head of athletics I include gymnastics, and would practice with a zeal and energy which would improve the physique of the whole army. There might be two regular meetings each year; one for out of door sports, the other for those sports of strength generally known as gymnastics. A further grant of £10 for prizes for running, boxing, and single stick would be money well laid out, and £30 a regiment would hardly injure the Imperial Exchequer.

The Indian troopships at present at home are to be employed with the other Government transports in bringing the Irish and Scotch Regiments who form parts of the mobilized army corps to Portsmouth. This is, I believe, the first time that the Indian troopers have been used for service of this sort, and I imagine that they will somewhat astonish the yokels. The debate in the House on the mobilization scheme has not yet taken place. Government will certainly have an unpleasant hour of it, for they seem to have gone out of their way to lay themselves open to censure all round.

THE LATE CHOLERA OUTBREAK AT PANCHGUNNY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There have been so many different rumours and gross misrepresentations in the Bombay papers lately regarding the outbreak of cholera here, the *Times of India* especially assuring its readers that "cholera is still *raging violently over* Panchgunny and the *surrounding villages*," that I cannot help trying to put matters somewhat to rights by sending you the *facts* of the case.

The cholera first made its appearance amongst the servants at the Panchgunny School. On Monday, the 26th of June, one of them—a woman—died on that day, and immediately after three of the schoolboys were taken ill, and have since died. One of these was a little son of Mr. Brierley's, and the other two were W. Rowell and G. Bedford, thus making a total of four deaths. Three after cases (amongst the servants) still in the school premises, and in the compound of the house adjoining them, are fast recovering. The two first deaths were very sudden, but Rowell and Bedford lingered many days, probably owing to the great care bestowed upon them. Their parents were with them when they died and expressed themselves quite satisfied with the care and treatment received by them.

This is the whole extent of the great cholera outbreak. The rumour that it has spread "over Panchgunny and the surrounding villages" is totally false. It has been *entirely* local, *confined to the school*, and has now, I have every reason to believe, spent itself.

Great sympathy is felt by all residents here for Mrs. and Mr. Brierley, and I hope that this will lead to the speedy erection or purchase of a suitable and permanent school-house. The school will re-open in a few very days, in totally different premises, where it will remain until other final arrangements are made by the Committee, several members of which have been up to inspect the state of affairs.

Dr. Mackenzie (Superintendent of Mahableshwur), who has also been here, declares all danger past. The cause of the outbreak is yet quite unknown, and it is the first that has ever occurred in Panchgunny.

A RESIDENT.

Panchgunny, 4th July 1876.

P. S.—During last Sunday night and Monday about 10 inches of rain fell,—a most unusual quantity at one burst.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens and beautifies the human hair, prevents it falling off or turning grey and eradicates scurf, dandriff, &c. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR eradicates all spots, freckles and cutaneous eruptions, and produces a beautifully clear and delicate complexion. Sold by all chemists, druggists, and at all the stores. Ask for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap spurious imitations. Bombay wholesale and retail Agents, TREACHER and Company, Limited Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEATH OF MR. CHARLES GRANT.

ALLAHABAD, 6th July.

Mr. Charles Grant, senior, District and Sessions Judge of Banda, N. W. Provinces, died on Monday last at Humirpore, where he was holding the June Sessions.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

SIMLA, 6th July.

The Viceroy's Council met to-day. Mr. Bayley again postponed his motion to introduce a bill relating to Treasure Trove.

Sir W. Muir presented the report of the Select Committee on the Opium Bill. The Bill now supersedes and consolidates all opium laws throughout India, excepting Bengal regulations regarding the monopoly in that province. The present system for the administration of the opium revenue departments remains undisturbed.

Mr. Cockerell, in explanation of what he understood as Sir W. Muir's contradiction of his statement at the last meeting of the Council that the North-West Government in 1870 had been in favour of the extension of compulsory registration documents relating to immovable property, read extracts from letters from that Government dated 1870, showing that such was their opinion but that they subsequently withdrew it in 1871 in accordance with the opinion of the local High Court after the Act had become law. Mr. Cockerell's statement had been made in ignorance of this recantation of opinion, and Sir W. Muir apparently also forgot his previously expressed opinion in favour of the extension of registration.

Sir W. Muir, while admitting the correctness of this statement, explained that he had not contradicted Mr. Cockerell. He had said that the opinion imputed to him by Mr. Cockerell apparently under misapprehension was not his opinion now, and that he was desirous that his opinion in favour of limitation should be known before he left the Council.

The Council then adjourned three weeks.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS IN SERVIA.

LONDON, 5th July.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Derby, replying to Lord Camperdown, said that he did not believe the Russian officers serving in the Servian Army act with the assent and authority of the Russian Government.

THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR.

Mr. Pierrepoint, the newly appointed Minister from the United States to the Court of St. James, has arrived here.

THE CIVIL WAR IN TURKEY.

LONDON, 6th July.

The latest telegrams from the seat of the Civil War in Turkey report conflicting views with regard to the recent fighting. It is generally believed that the Turks have exaggerated accounts of their engagements and they claim another victory over the Servians near Nissa where the principal fighting is expected to take place. The Turks will not operate on the Danube.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE EUPOPEAN POWERS.

The Great Powers are passive in respect to the Civil War.

ATHENS, 5th July.

The King of Greece has proclaimed neutrality

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 5th July.

The Peninsula and Oriental Company's s. s. Zambesi, with the outward mails of the 23rd ult., left here for Bombay at 5 p. m. to-day.

The same Company's s. s. Mirzapore, for Galle and Calcutta, sailed hence at 8 p. m.

LONDON, 5th July, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular Surats irregular.

The London Cotton Market has been unchanged.

Fair Dhollera.................... 4 5-16d

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

3 per cent. Consols for account 93⅜

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.... 104½

Bar Silver 48

The sum of £85,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Rialto and Tenedos.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 4th July, 5 p.m.

Mail steamer Hydaspes, from Calcutta, arrived.

MADRAS, 6th July, 8 a.m.

Steamers leave Moulmein on 7th, for Penang and Galle on 9th, for Singapore on 7th.

RANGOON, 6th July, 7-20 a.m.

Steamer Malda, for Penang, via Moulmein, leaves 2 p.m.

WEATHER REPORTS.—6th July.

(Madras Time.)

Cannanore, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind S., thermometer 81, barometer 29·78. Fall of rain 92 cents.

Carwar, 5 p.m.—Weather showery, wind S.W. 5. thermometer 85, barometer 29·90. Fall of rain 32 cent

Mangalore, 8-10 a.m.—Weather cloudy, wind N.W., S.W., S. W., thermometer max. 80, min. 78. Fall of rain 1 inch 10 cents.

Tuticorin, 5 p.m.—Weather fair, wind W., thermometer 94, barometer 29·77.

Vingorla, 5-10 p.m.—Weather clear, wind S. W slight, thermometer 90. Fall of rain 12 cents.

Babu Girjasankar Sen, son of the Hon'ble Ramsankar Sen, has been called to the Bar of the Inner Temple.

A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* was issued yesterday containing the following Notification. The Right Reverend Louis George Mylne, D.D., Bishop of Bombay, arrived at Bombay on the 4th instant, and has been installed this day in the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas, Bombay.

The P. and O. Co.'s s s. Venetia, which leaves to-day with the Overland Mails, takes out four boxes gold specie and 1 box silver specie, valued at 2 61,830 rupees, for London, despatched by the C. M. Bank of I. L. & China. And also five boxes of foreign silver coins, valued at 20,000 rupees, for Alxandria, despatched by the French Bank.

The *Estafette* of Paris publishes a telegram from Constantinople stating that Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador in London, has received instructions to ask Lord Derby whether the English government is willing to send a British official to Constantinople to examine the financial position of Turkey and propose a plan for the reorganization of the finances.

Dr. Cady, Superintendent of Vaccination has, we believe, accepted the appointment of Physician to the Baroda Durbar. Some time ago, it was thought that he would be put at the head of the new Vaccination Department in Baroda; but the appointment now given to him is probably a better one. Dr Cady is a popular officer in the Bombay Medical Department and no one will grade him his luck.

A Madras paper states that in conjunction with a few friends there, and at home, Messrs Binny and Co. are engaged in the formation of a company, having in view the erection of a Mill at the Presidency, for Spinning and Weaving. The name of the new Company is to be "The Buckingham Mill Company, Limited," and it is expected that the Mill will be in full working order before the end of next year. This is the first undertaking of the kind with a purely local origin. The machinery and other appliances are to be of the most approved description.

The undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Committee at the Town Hall on Monday, the 10th instant, for examination in the native languages as follows:—Hindoostanee higher standard Brevet Major C. I. Burnett, 2/15 Foot; Lieut. J. W. Hogge, 83rd Foot; Lieut. E. G. Reilly, 17th Regt. N.I.; Lieut W. G. Mansel, 68th Foot; Lieut. A. B. Stopford, Royal Artillery; Lieut. R. Fulton, 2nd. Queen's; Lieut. C. Longridge, Royal Artillery; and Sub-Lieut. C. F. S. Albon, 2nd Queen's. Persian.—Captain G. Sartorius, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General; and Lieut. W. Pitt, Royal Engineers.

We hear from Fyzabad, the Lucknow paper, the *Indian Standard* tells us, that a man was carried away by an alligator on Saturday last. He was a Hindoo and had gone to bathe in the river in the early morn. There were scores of others bathing at the same time, but the shrieks of the Hindoo and his rapid disappearance frightened them all out of the water, and they have not since gone to the same spot to bathe. Although colsely watched for with guns by some officers of the station, the monster has not turned up. The largest alligator shot in any of the Oudh rivers is preserved stuffed in the Fyzabad musem. It was shot in the Gogra by an officer at Gonda three years ago, and measures seventeen feet in length and nearly four feet in girth.

The *World*:—"While the Bapses are still puzzling the Sir Barnet Skettleses and Tootses as to the intentions of Russia, and especially what would happen if 'she were to step in with her raw material,' her army to wit, I would call to the attention of the Médecins Tantpis of politics, and the nervous quidnuncs of the clubs, the following anecdote, which I remember hearing, I am sorry to say, a good many years ago. At all events, it first impressed me with the financial importance of the great capitalist of whom the story was told. After Ibrahim Pasha had taken Missolonghi by assault in 1826, some one on 'Change asked Rothschild whether he thought Russia would now declare war against Turkey. 'Egad, sir, I cannot afford it!' was the answer of the millionaire, from whose pockets alone the Russian rouble could be taught to flow."

The *World*:—"Mr. Disraeli must have 'caused uneasiness to a good many worthy gentlemen' in the House of Commons last week when he made the not very original remark that speeches seldom or never appeared in the papers exactly as they were delivered. The Premier was careful to preface this remark by a compliment intended to soothe any possible susceptibilities of the 'gallery.' He might surely have saved himself the trouble. No one doubts that the reporters *could* give a verbatim report of a debate if they chose to do so. What the feelings of the vast majority of members would be when they saw their 'hums' and their 'haws,' their unfinished sentences, and their ungrammatical conclusions, in all their native ugliness at breakfast next morning, is a subject for reflection. I forget who it was that, having complained that his speeches were systematically curtailed in print, received a proof of what he actually did say, as he said it, and never complained again."

We see from the Home papers that the Madras Railway is advertising for "an experienced Inspector of Permanent Way, to go out to India; an agreement for four years' service will have to be entered into. Salary to be at the rate of £5 per week for the first two years, and afterwards at the rate of £6 per week, with a free passage out and home." Is there not a man to be found in all India, the *Indian Railway Service Gazette* very justly asks, capable of performing this duty, that the Madras Railway is obliged to seek for one in England by advertisement? We do not think that the Madras Railway are doing justice to the public nor the shareholders. Instead of looking out for the best men in this country, many of whom would gladly accept Rs. 200 per month, and thus save the passage out and home, they are getting out a man from England, who will require to learn the language and ways of the people working under him. If the Madras Railway has so much money to throw away in paying the passage in and out of men from England when competent men are to be found in the country, what necessity was there for increasing the rates of first and second class fares?

Says the *Examiner*:—"A solicitor, named Kimber, apparently of the tribe of Chaffers, has hit upon an ingenious device for getting the unhappy nobleman released from Dartmoor by annoying Lady Radcliffe. He applied at the Westminster Police-court on Wednesday for a summons against Lady Radcliffe, on the ground that she committed perjury in the Tichborne trial, in swearing that she never rode or walked out in the grounds of Tichborne House with Sir Roger Tichborne alone, and that she had never been at the Lover's Seat with him alone. Kimber does not disguise his object. He thinks that if he threatens to prosecute Lady Radcliffe, Castro will be liberated to keep him quiet. He wishes this to be as widely known as possible, and intimates that if Castro is not at once let out, he is fully prepared to give the country a dose of law and justice it has not had for some time, and to teach hypocritical society a lesson in sincerity. None of the four witnesses whom Kimber produced in support of his application could write their names. Nothing so infamous has been proposed in a court of law since the proceedings of the notorious Chaffers, and the fact that the friends of the Claimant have protested against it is a gratifying sign that they have still some wisdom as well as some sense of shame left."

The *World*:—"But a little while ago Indian experiences were very lightly valued by society; the time has come, however, for prizing them exceedingly. India, indeed, has become a current topic. Noting this fact Mr. George Landseer has opened a curious and interesting exhibition of his drawings and sketches. A practised painter, Mr. Landseer was resident in India from 1859 to 1873, and industriously transcribed the while the more prominent features of its scenery and life. Bombay to Kashmir and Central India have afforded the artist his chief objects of study. His landscapes are broadly painted, and have a thoroughly trustworthy air; he draws firmly, and adopts a bold system of colour. His views of the Kistnah River of the Mahableshwar Hills, the Ganges at Benares, and the Caves of Elephanta are genuinely artistic performances Characteristic portraits of Lord and Lady Canning of Shir Ali-khan, ruler of Kabool and Afghanistan, and of Colonel Gardiner, commandant of the troops of the Maharajah of Kashmir, are included in the exhibition. The walls of the gallery are adorned with divers skins and skulls, and corresponding trophies, representative of the game of India and Kashmir—for Mr. Landseer is both sportsman and painter, and handles pencil and rifle with equal dexterity. The exhibition is quite worth seeing."

We quote from the Calcutta *Daily News*:—"We trust that there is no truth in the report current of certain differences, of an official nature, between the head of the Sanitary Department, with the Government of India, and the Statistical Officer belonging to that department. Or at any rate, that they are not of a nature to threaten a breach of a connection, from which sanitation and the public interests have derived both large and invaluable services in the past. A happier combination of excellent qualifications, for the discharge of a most difficult duty than those possessed by Doctors Cunningham and Bryden, could not be found in India. The first, remarkable for solid, impartial judgment, large knowledge, and catholic toleration for the opinions of his opponents, is just the poise necessary to make of effect the splendid statistical deductions, untiring devotion to the cause, original views, and perfect mastery of cholera data, of the latter. And, in either case, the manifest desire to arrive at the truth, irrespective of all personal opinions, has commanded the respect and confidence of those who have followed the investigation. When we consider the dangers which might arise from the adoption by Government of extreme false views, in regard to a disease which to-day is answerable for one-third of the total mortality in the British Army in Bengal, the necessity for a well balanced, able, and conscientious Sanitary Department with the Government of India, will be sufficiently manifest."

Judgment was given by Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court yesterday in a suit brought by the London, Bombay and Miditerranean Bank against a Parsee priest of the name of Furdoonjee Cowasjee Mody. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 4,000, with interest from 24th October 1870, for calls due on fifty shares for which the defendant had been settled as a contributory by the Court of Chancery. The points raised in defence were that the defendant never applied for shares; that the balance order was obtained from the Chief Clerk by fraud, in not drawing his attention to the fact that the letter of application was not signed by defendant; and that the Court of Chancery had no jurisdiction. His Lordship's decision turned on the main question whether the defendant had done some act to bring him within the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery? Upon the evidence, the learned judge came to the conclusion that, although defendant did not sign the letter of application, he knew of the application and had lent his name to somebody to get the shares and that he must therefore be held to have submitted to the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery. There was nothing to show that all the facts of the case were not brought to the notice of the Chief Clerk; and the defendant having submitted to the jurisdiction, it was his duty, his Lordship thought, to bring the matter to the notice of the Court of Chancery, which he failed to do. A decree was therefore given in favour of the London Bank; and the result had evidently a very depressing effect upon many persons who had watched the progress of the suit in Court with considerable interest. The defendant had represented to the liquidators that he was a poor man and had lost in share transactions all the money earned by his professional labours as a priest. His next step probably will be to present a petition for relief in the Insolvent Debtors' Court. We shall give the Judgment of Sir C. Sargnnt to-morrow.

The *Pioneer* has received from an esteemed lady-correspondent the following inquiry:—"What do all these articles in *The World* mean? Can society be rotten at the core; and whose fault is it? Or has it always been so; and is it only that the age of hurry we live in has condensed a lot of folly into a small space of time?" These questions are natural, the *Pioneer* thinks, and reflect credit upon the intelligence and good-feeling of their fair framer. Her own suggested solution is correct, so far as it goes. An "age of hurry" is no doubt favourable to the rapid development of passions and adventures, just as a Scandinavian summer favours the quick ripening of the earth's fruits, and crowds into a magic month the processes that elsewhere spread over a whole season. Our contemporary pursues *more suo* a column of reflections and winds up all in the words that follow:—The writers of the periodical press have become cynical in their tone; and the only reason that can with confidence be assigned is that the public with its increase of earnestness and its diminished leisure demands not only fiercer and more fiery adventures, but a more highly-spiced chronicle. While, however, far from admitting that this sensational literature is a *consequence* of increase wickedness, we cannot blind ourselves to the great possibility that it may be a *cause*. If the newspapers, the periodicals, are incessantly filled with pictures of a life that ought to be blighted with contemptuous silence, there is more than a mere chance that young people of both sexes may suffer. In the hot dawn of youth with the senses yearning, and the mind stung by curiosity, it cannot be good for youths and maidens to be constantly told of intrigue, treachery, shameless impunity, and luxury unbridled And it is obvious that a heavy responsibility will rest upon those who thus forget the reverence due to youth." How much, we might ask have long milliners bills and extravagant habits together with the idle waste of time of wealth, people, tended to foster intrigues and vanities innumerable, while the rich avoid marriage as though it were a social sin.

NASSICK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A trip to Nassick is one of the pleasantest to be made when the traveller has a few days to spare and wishes to be within an easy journey to Bombay. The trains from Bombay are very convenient, as the one starting from Boree Bunder, 5.30 p. m., reaches Nassick at 11 p. m. Excellent tongas are always to be had at Nassick station, and a drive of about 5 miles over a first rate road brings the traveller to the Dawk Bungalow, a most comfortable habitation, far superior to the ordinary style of dwellings provided by a paternal Government for the benefit of its people.

The climate of this favoured city of Nassick is delightful and the change from the vapour steam of Bombay to the fresh cool invigorating atmosphere of this place may be better imagined than described. In my opinion the climate of Nassick is even better than Poona, the air being slightly softer. Every Bombayite knows of the sights of Nassick and so much has been written about the sacred city that there is little that the traveller of to-day can add to what has been said already by more able writers. So I shall only indicate the sights best worth seeing when the traveller has only a day or two at his disposal. The tonga should be kept all day—Rs. 3. The temples situated on the banks of the river Godavery ought to be visited early in the morning when crowds of worshippers and devotees may be seen bathing and praying. The scene at this time is most animated. Boys with the mischief of youth and high spirits fight for the best bathing place and wager as to who shall swim across the quickest and the depth of the water is such that a well known Bombay swimmer might perfect himself in the art without danger of sending his relations into mourning. The Brahmin priest may be heard chanting his monotonous prayers, while sportive young females are gambling and frolicking about in the river in front of him. A little distance from the lively group of chattering females an aged widow with shaven head and destitute of ornaments is seen clasping her hands in a mute attitude of devotion. A fair is held on the bund which banks the river where every kind of food is sold necessary to native life. Proceeding to the terrace to overlook the picturesque and lively panorama, we noticed several persons doing *poojah* by walking round and round a small shrine and I was told they did so in the hope of offspring. One old man did his steps in a most determined manner and certainly credit is due to the originator of this form of worship, on the score of the healthfulness of exercise after a bath. In the afternoon the traveller may either take a drive to the waterfall at Gungapoore, perhaps the prettiest excursion, or if he is fond of caves he can visit those on the side of a hill, which can be seen for a considerable distance before they are reached. The ascent of the hill to them is somewhat steep and rather tiring, and the caves consist of numerous little chambers or cells, which, except to the antiquarian, are not specially interesting. All the roads about Nassick are in excellent order. Not far from the Gymkhana ground several new houses have been built which are cool and comfortable. It is a pity the builder should have "spoilt the ship for a pennyworth of tar," for the absence of trees or gardens round these houses, except where private enterprise has stepped in, give these buildings a neglected appearance and mar the beauty of the station. The rents vary from Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 a month. It only remains to be added that the residents at Nassick are most hospitable, and there is no lack of amusement; lawn tennis and badminton are played with much vigour and excitement.

Dr. Cody, one of the most popular members of Nassick society, has been appointed physician to the Durbar at Baroda, and I congratulate his Highness the Gaekwar and the members of his Court on having secured the services of so accomplished a medico.

With this piece of news I close this little account of Nassick.

THE PAY OF OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Probably a very large number of the officers of the Staff Corps and the Indian Army feel astonished and disgusted with the remarkable decision arrived at by the Secretary of State in connection with the pay of officers on furlough in England. I confess to feeling extremely disgusted, but not in the least astonished, because I have observed that nearly every rule and decision passed by the Home Government since the amalgamation has had a similar tendency to that now referred to. Every act in an officer's career now may be guided by chance or impulse, for no amount of care or forethought can avail him under the present system.

Take, for example, the cases of A and B, two officers who were in the service when the furlough rules of 1868 were published. Both these officers considered them more advantageous than the rules of 1854, and made up their minds to accept them when inclination or necessity induced them to go home. It so happened that in 1870 A fell sick and went home on furlough, whilst B remained performing his duty till 1872 when he also took furlough, whether on medical certificate or private affairs it matters not. Now, is there any just or proper cause or reason why from this day henceforth A when on furlough should receive pay at the rate of 2 shillings the rupee, whilst B should be paid at the Government rate of exchange for the year, which probably means in the future 25 per cent less pay than A receives? This looks to me very like punishing B for not taking more leave, or rewarding A for going home sooner than B did.

When the Staff Corps was organised in 1861—which means when the Indian Army was disorganised in that year—certain officers were admitted under certain conditions and qualifications, whilst others who had not qualified were denied admission. Let us take the not at all unusual case of C and D, the former of whom had passed and held a staff appointment and was consequently considered privileged to enter the Staff Corps, whilst D was refused admittance being unqualified. What has been the result? C is still a Captain in the Staff Corps, whilst D is a Colonel. How has reward and punishment gone in this case, has it been according to merit, or could A and B in the first case, or C and D in the second, have possibly foreseen that the ill health of A or the indolence of D was to be attended by the richest rewards the service has to offer? But the good fortune of D does not stop here, as probably he will be able to retire on a pension of £1,124, when C, if tolerably fortunate as regards health, will be entitled to £292 per annum. Verily, verily the ways of Government are wonderful and past the comprehension of ordinary mortals.

I could furnish many more instances of the same style of legislation, when Government appears to me to have erred and caused much heart-burning and discontent either through ignorance or want of prudence and firmness, and not from any want of interests in, or anxiety to benefit the service. As regards the rate of furlough pay decision, it is not too late yet to amend it by giving to all who when in the service prior to the year 1871 the rate previously enjoyed—namely 2s. per rupee.

S. C.

YEMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was painfully impressed a few days ago, looking over your article on Yemen, with the idea that there is a great deal of *twaddle* got up among so-called "travellers," as to the difficulty or dangers experienced, or to be apprehended in travelling through the interior of Arabia. The very fact adverted to as to the journey of your German friend to Taiz contradicts all such representations, and I fear that those who wish to make a false mark on the records of science, in posting on the world the heroical grandeur of their simple undertakings by such means, will be shown up to scorn, and that very shortly too; for there are now thoroughly scientific men from the Italian, Austrian, and other Governments taking simple notes of the topography of the provinces of Hedjaz, Yemen, and even Hadramaut, which may shortly be expected to be published, together with particulars of the commercial and political aspects of those countries.

My experience is that by observing a conciliatory deportment toward the natives, whether Bedouins or Bheludee (townsfolk) acting, in fact, *cum in Roma Romano*. I may travel to almost any part of Arabia, save Mecca or Medina, should it be necessary, without hindrance. My conduct would have to be unassuming, and if I did not conceal my nationality, I would certainly make it known that I was only travelling comme Commerçant and put aside all that puerile superciliousness which is so degrading to the Britisher; otherwise the inherent cupidity of the Arabs would be a fatal obstacle to my journey. That is their greatest failing and most to be feared, for the Bedouin is simple and honourable, and a thorough reciprocity will not fail to insure his amity and protection. Now I find that if I made a journey under Turkish auspices I could not travel 100 miles without paying the same number of Lird in *bakshish*; for it has to be given to the Bey as well as *askar* (soldier). The latter, by the way, is no more favoured in his share of the levy than ours would be in case of prize or batta money as they proportion (?!) it out exactly as we do, and grumble "Blessed be Allah," about its smallness even as our sentinels do—without the smallest qualm of conscience—*apropos* of my subject; so that the Turkish authorities would be the last persons I should depend on; and my brave escort, if I were so insane as to ask for one, would be the object of attacks from the Arabs in ambush, at every point in the road, which they would probably leave me alone in my glory to encounter.

I am very much afraid that your traveller has only been over the beaten track of the Turkish expedition against the *Assirs* begun in 1871, which resulted in the conquest of Sannaa (centre of the coffee districts) and establishment of posts and cordons over the nominally annexed part of Yemen included in an imaginary boundary line from Sanna to a point in the interior, about 30' S. E. from Hoodieda, to the N.-W. of which it lies. And as there are many Greeks and Italians, in the civil branches of the Turkish Army, principally disciples of Hippocrates, so their compatriots follow the camps, and eventually settle down as merchants from which latter class, no doubt, your traveller gets the word "Locanda," as I need not assure you there is no such word in Arabic; the place where coffee is consumed and *tameras* smoked is called *ghava*, and is used in exactly the same sense as the French use the term *café*—the name of the beverage, for the place where it is consumed.

I cordially agree with you as to Colonel Playfair's preposterous description of the throne of the Balkee's, as the remains of an aqueduct, and, moreover, think that those who write on such subjects should be very delicate indeed in taking up the *role* of antiquarians without due preparation—for the remoteness of places is by no means, at this time, a security that their *melanges* may not sooner or later expose the authors to ridicule. So I trust you will allow me to submit the above remarks as an appendage to your valuable article on the province *el Yemen*. With the assurance of my high consideration, yours, &c.

COSMOPOLITE.

We publish above a letter signed "Cosmopolite," commenting on an article on "Yemen" which recently appeared in our columns. From the tone of our correspondent's letter we must presume that he speaks of Yemen from a personal experience of that extremely interesting country, but we cannot quite agree with all that he says relative to Europeans travelling in Arabia. Palgrave is, of all other men, the most reliable authority on this subject, and he speaks in strong and indisputable terms; other men, also qualified by experience, endorse his opinion. Unfortunately we have not a copy of this enterprising traveller's work by us; but all who have read his account of his journey through the interior must remember his statement that the danger lies in being a European, especially an Englishman, and not in being a Christian. Burton, Burckhardt, Niebuhr, Wrede, and a host of others have travelled in various parts of Arabia, and all more or less concur in the opinion that it is *not* safe for Europeans to travel in the interior. No doubt the condition of Yemen is materially altered since the Turks have taken possession of it, but this is only the case where the Turks are actually quartered—in Taiz, for instance. Our correspondent must be well aware that a Turk is almost as cordially hated in the Hejaz and Yemen as a Christian or Jew, and the very worst recommendation a traveller could have in those countries (excepting in the towns) would be a Turk's. There are many Greeks and others, adventurers, who have travelled over various parts of the world, with or without disguise, and visited places which geographers unfortunately find more or less inaccessible, but these men are not travellers, in the sense in which we would use that word—namely, as men travelling in an unknown land for the purpose of acquiring geographical, political or statistical information. Such men as these find often sufficient difficulties in their way in civilized countries. What then must be their position in a country, where to be seen writing, exposes them to insult and annoyance, if no worse, from the ignorant and bigotted inhabitants. Let our correspondent try it—let him go a day's journey inland from Taiz, and take out his "boiling point apparatus" and see the result.

Of the principal towns in that part of Arabia now in possession of the Turks, we have, on the whole, pretty full and reliable information, but we still want latitude, longitude, and boiling point, or barometric observations; and we want a topographical description of many parts of the country, as yet undescribed, and, as far as published reports certify, unvisited by Europeans. The gentleman to whom we alluded (and who, we may mention, is *not* the author of our article, as our correspondent seems to suppose) was frequently advised by officials and others in Aden, persons fully competent to form a correct judgment of the danger to be incurred, not to enter the interior. Many successful journeys have been made in Yemen, but they were made by men who fully comprehended the danger of their position, not by men who despised the risks they ran. The untimely fate of Seetzeen and the traveller who attempted to penetrate Nejd in disguise are sufficient to warn the would-be traveller against venturing on so dangerous a field without due precautions. Burton travelled to Mecca and Medina in perfect safety, but who can follow him in the same manner? Palgrave passed through the very fountain-head of Mahomedan fanaticism and bigotry, but who will be his successor? On paper the geographical traveller's work seems simple enough, but it only needs a trial to prove the difference. As to mere tourist travellers, if they crossed Africa or Arabia fifty times they may indeed enjoy themselves, but they benefit no one, and are unworthy of the name of travellers. In these days of "Round the world in Eighty-days," mere journeying from place to place, gives a man no claim on the consideration of others, since such travelling is only a question of purse; it is for the man who travels, not for amusement but for hard work, that we claim credit, and no one can ever expose such men to "scorn," however humble their labours may be, provided they work honestly and do their best. Without for a moment referring to our correspondent, we may say that a man may be a "Cosmopolite" and yet be utterly ignorant of the manners, customs and peculiarities of the various peoples he has met, and of the topography, political, social, moral intellectual and commercial conditions which exist in the countries he has inhabited. Here in Bombay many adventurers may be found who have travelled in Arabia, Turkey, and Persia, but the whole of the information relative to those countries, which they collectively possess would not be worth the paper on which it could be written.

With regard to the word *Lokhanda* our contributor informs us that, "I learned the word in Aden, where, having asked an Arab where a person I wanted was, he answered *fee al Eokhande* (pronounced fi'llokhanda) at the same time indicating with his hand a neighbouring coffee shop. Kahwit is the ordinary word used, but not the only one. This is "Cosmopolite's "*ghava*," which by-the-bye could not be written in Arabic. The word I used is, I believe, more correctly applied to an eating house or hotel, and in both these senses I have used it in speaking to my present servant who has never appeared to misunderstand me, although he has only recently arrived here from Arabia. Still I am no authority on the subject and would like to know "Cosmopolite's" authority—Has he travelled in Arabia?"

Holloway's Pills.—Truthful Experience.—The united testimony of thousands, extending over more than thirty years, most strongly recommends these Pills as the best purifiers, the mildest aperients, and the surest restoratives. They never prove delusive, or give merely temporary relief, but attack all ailments of the stomach, lungs, heart, head, and bowels in the only safe and legitimate way, by depurating the blood, and thereby eradicating those impurities which are the foundation and support of almost every disease. Their medicinal efficacy is wonderful in renovating enfeebled constitutions. Their action embraces all that is desirable in a household medicine. They expel every noxious and effete matter; and thus the strength is nurtured and the energies stimulated.

BOMBAY.

Confirmation.—The Bishop of Bombay will hold a confirmation at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock.

Criminal Sessions.—The report of the Criminal Sessions held yesterday is unavoidably held over till to-morrow.

Police Court Fines.—During the month of June last the fines levied by the three Magistrates of Police amounted to Rs. 3,703-10-0, of which amount Rs. 3,379-10-0 was recovered. In respect of the Municipal cases, the fines inflicted and recovered, amounted to Rs. 725.

A Dishonest Servant.—A domestic servant, named Salloo Dewa, in the service of a Mrs. J. Mitchell, was yesterday sentenced to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust two table cloths, the property of Mrs. Mitchell.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 26th June 1876 was Rs. 51,54,764; add silver received during the week Rs. 7,95,732. The sum of Rs. 8,00,209 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 51,50,287. There is in addition 12,67,888 rupees worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

Cruelty to Animals.—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, a shigram driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for ill-treating his horse, for making it drag a load consisting of five adults and four grown up children in a shigram up the Malabar Hill, charged at the instance of a police constable.—Dhajee Khadaree, a cart-driver, was also yesterday fined Rs. 3 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for cruelly torturing his bullock, charged at the instance of Mr. R. Nutty, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 4th July, was 352, being 39 more than in the preceding week, 36 less than the total of the week ending 6th July 1875, and 37 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 244 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The deaths from small-pox were 9, or 7 less than last week, against 6 in the corresponding week of last year, and an average of 17 in the preceding five years. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 26·87.

Assaulting the Chief Officer of the Ship Norwood.—James Kelly, a seaman of the ship Norwood, was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with assaulting Mr J Goldsmith, the chief officer of that vessel. The complainant said that the prisoner came on board in the morning after being on liberty on shore with a bottle of liquor and the worse for drink. The chief officer took the bottle of liquor from prisoner and threw it overboard, thereupon prisoner assaulted him on the face. This statement was corroborated by other witnesses. His Worship, in disposing of the case, fined the prisoner Rs. 10, and warned him of his future conduct on board that vessel.

A Charge of Defamation.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Poondlick Gunesh, brother of Luximibai, widow of the late Hon. Mr. Narayen Wassoodew, accompanied by his constituted attorney, Mr. Jefferson (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne), appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, the Third Magistrate of Police, and filed an information against Krishnajee Trimbuck, the proprietor and publisher of the *Dnyan Prakash*, a bi-weekly Anglo-Mahrattee newspaper of Poona, charging him with defamation, for publishing a defamatory letter in the issue of that journal of the 3rd instant reflecting on the character of the Hon. Mr. Narayen Wassoodew's widow. A summons was granted, which was forwarded on to Poona for to be served on the accused, and was made returnable on the 13th instant. The information was withheld from the reporters of the press.

Mr. Charles Ackrill.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. J. Richardson, the proprietor of the Commercial Refreshment Rooms, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, and applied for a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Charles Ackrill, the late manager of the *Indian Statesman*, charging him with cheating in respect of a sum of Rs. 21. The complainant, in reference to the matter, handed to his Worship certain documents and correspondence alleged to have been received from the accused, amongst which he (complainant) said was a cheque for Rs. 21 on the Government Savings Bank passed by the accused, which, when presented to the Bank, was returned stating that Mr. Ackrill had no funds in the Bank but one rupee. His Worship declined to grant a warrant, but ordered an immediate summons to be issued for his appearance. The complainant said it would be difficult for him to serve the summons as he is certain Mr. Ackrill is not at present in Bombay, that he suddenly disappeared from the *Indian Statesman* office, and nobody could tell him as to his whereabouts; so far he is certain that Mr. Ackrill is not within twenty-four hours of rail distance from this city. The Magistrate said immediately complainant can ascertain as to Mr. Ackrill's whereabouts he could obtain the warrant.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Venetia, Captain G. J. Babot, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Capt C W Brereton.	Lieut T L Lewis.

For Brindisi.

Mr H A Harrison.	Capt R H Palmer.
Mr G A F French.	Mr J MacKellicum.
Major C J Mead.	Mr William Aitchison.
Mrs Swinton & two children.	

For Venice.

Mr Malins.	Mr Clark,
Mr J Leishman,	Mr Flynn.
Mr Blascheck.	

For Aden—Capt Winckler.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

STARTING THE ENGINES.

While some of our ultra-patriotic citizens are labouring hard to make us believe that Bombay as well as the country at large are hastening on to a state of bankruptcy, and every day hearing the great final crash which they predict is to awaken all India, when too late, to a sense of its present perilous position; people of a more practical turn of mind may safely feel satisfied when they look around them, and see from time to time fresh evidences springing up on every side of material, actual prosperity, in spite of these croaking prophets and the "depreciation of the rupee." Such an event took place on last Wednesday afternoon when the directors and shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company and their friends assembled in the Company's new mill to witness the starting of the engines for the first time.

Having proceeded to the Coorla station, of the G. I. P. Railway, by the three o'clock train, by which special accommodation was provided, the party alighted and found a number of carriages and other vehicles waiting to convey them to the mills, which stand at a distance of about three quarters of a mile from the station. The fine block of building which constitutes the mill's engine house, &c., had already attracted the attention of the visitors, who caught a few glimpses of it from the train as they approached the station. Over two hundred persons having assembled, it was impossible to provide all with seats in the gharries, &c., which were in waiting, and many had to walk, the evening, however, being cool and the road in good condition, the walk was very enjoyable. Arrived at the mills, the entire party were invited to inspect the buildings and their fittings, and accordingly a complete survey was made by all, every one concurring in their expression of approval and admiration of the arrangements and fittings generally.

The mill comprises three distinct buildings, containing respectively the spinning, weaving and engineer's departments. The spinning-house is a two-storied building, 300 feet long by 120 feet broad. The loom shed, in which the weaving is to be carried on, is 250 feet long by 125 feet broad. The enginehouse, boiler and mechanics shop are detached from the other buildings. The stone used in the erection of the mills is the well known Coorla stone, which plays such an important part in almost all our public buildings. Close besides the mill a large tank has been excavated from the rock to a depth of 30 feet, and measuring 250 feet long by 125 broad at one end, diminishing to about one half that breadth at the opposite end.

The spindle house has been built to accommodate 50,000 spindles, but only one half that number will be worked at present, 25,000 being the number at present fitted.

The loom shed contains space for 500 looms, of which 340 are placed ready for work.

The engines were erected by Mr. Joseph Sutton, who has come out to superintend the mills, and consist of a pair of 60 horse-power compound beam engines, their specific designation being "Inglis and Spencer's patent improved corliss engine." They were made by Hicks, Hargraves and Co., of Bolton, and are only the second of the kind made, these being the first engines of this kind erected in India. The engines possess two cylinders working at high and low pressure respectively. The high pressure cylinder has a diametre of 26 inches, and a 3½ feet stroke with 80 lbs. pressure. The low pressure cylinder has a diameter of 31 inches, and seven feet stroke with a pressure of 60 lbs. The "governor" has been made on improved principles. There are four boilers which have been supplied by Messrs. J. and C. Galloway. One of the most interesting features of the mill is, that the employment of these engines will ensure a saving of fuel, as they are expected to burn at the rate of 35 tons of coal, being a saving of 15 tons.

The spindles, looms, &c., were supplied by Messrs. Platt's Brothers and Co., of Oldham.

The mill is intended to turn out different kinds of cloth of "medium" quality, but provision has been made for the production of a superior class hereafter.

The contractors were Messrs. Nagoo Sayajee & Co.

The building was commenced in October 1874 and was completed about a month ago.

After inspecting the mills the visitors returned to the engine-room, and the ceremony of naming the engines was performed by Mrs. Ardaser Hormusjee Wadia and Mrs. Jehangeer Readymoney. A bottle of champagne had been suspended by a string in front of each engine, and the ladies having caught the bottles, sent them smashing among the scranks, &c., amid loud cheering, the engines being respectively named the "Bomonjee" and "Ardasheer." This is the first instance of Parsee ladies joining in such ceremonies.

The engines were then started by Mr. Sutton, and having been put into gear the whole of the machinery of the mills was speedily in motion. Not the slightest hitch of any kind occurring to mar the easy motion with which they started.

The visitors then proceeded to the spinning room, where Mr. J. Macfarlane, on behalf of the directors, gave the following address:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—On this auspicious occasion it has been considered right that a short history of this mill should be given up to the present point, and I have been chosen by my co-directors to do so. The company was registered on 14th July 1874, the whole of the 800 shares of Rs 1,000 each having been taken up by steady investors. Immediately afterwards a plot of ground at Coorla, containing 25,000 square yards, belonging to Mr. Ardaseer Hormasjee, was leased, that is, the ground upon which this mill is built. Tenders were invited by advertisements in the public papers for the erection of the mill and the other accessory buildings, and the contract was given to Messrs. Nagoo Sayajee and Company, on terms and at rates exceptionally low. The foundation was begun on 20th of October 1874. The buildings are, I am told, the most substantial of their kind in India, and are capable of holding 50,000 spindles and 500 looms, although at present we start work with only 25,000 spindles and 340 looms. The engineer's design has met with general approval, and care has been taken to make the building in every way complete and fit for its intended use. Messrs Dickenson Akroyd and Company have acted as the Company's London agents, and they given valuable assistance and their hearty co-operation in furtherance of the Company's interests. They have not only treated the Company with great liberality in matter of commission, but have placed at their disposal financial facilities which have been of the greatest use to the Company. They deserve the hearty thanks of the shareholders. Messrs Platt Brothers and Company, of Oldham, have supplied the whole of the spinning and weaving machinery (and all accessories) ordered, namely, 25,000 spindles and 342 looms. Messrs. J. & C. Galloway, of Manchester, have supplied our boilers, and Messrs Hicks, Hargraves and Company, of Bolton, have supplied the whole of the shafting and a pair of 120 horse-power engines. Gentlemen, I would take the liberty of inviting your special attention to those engines, which I am told Messrs. Hicks and Company declare to be the best and most complete pair of engines they have ever sent to this country. The motive power which those engines and boiler give us is amply sufficient to put in motion the whole of the looms and spindles for which the mill is built whenever we deem it expedient to add them. Few schemes so large as this are carried out without the occurrence of circumstances which the most careful promoters and directors are not always able to foresee, and our mill has not been an exception to the ordinary rule. We expected to have been able to commence work some months ago, but our expectations were not realized owing chiefly to delay of the engineers at home in not forwarding engines and shafting as soon as required, and by the time contracted for, and partly by reason of the contractors not having finished the building of the mill and completed the engine bed by the time agreed on. The latter delay in some respects was caused by the alterations from the original plan of having a brick engine bed and the substitution of a solid ashlar one, which has taken much longer time than a brick bed would have done in erecting, but there can be no comparison between the two classes of work, the stone bed being infinitely superior to the brick one. The engine bed is most substantially finished, and I would take the liberty of inviting your attention to it. The stones have all been brought from the quarries close by, and are almost unique in their gigantic solidity. Owing to meeting a large quantity of rock in the excavations of the tank, we were unable, though great efforts were used, to complete the excavations and building of the walls before the rains of 1875 commenced. When a very little remained to be done, the rains came on heavily, and in a short space of time the tank was completely filled. At the time we thought this a most unfortunate occurrence, as it filled the tank much sooner than we expected or wished, and put an end to all our working at it, but the event was of advantage to us by enabling us to ascertain and remedy a serious defect before we were obliged to rely on the water of the tank for the working of the mill. After the close of the monsoon we found we were gradually losing the water we had collected in the tank through the fissures and small cracks in the rock at the bottom and sides of our tank. We therefore considered it necessary to empty the tank and Messrs Forde and Ormiston, having been called in to advise us as to the most effectual means of making the tank water-tight. The sides and bottom were under their advice lined with solid masonry work, and the whole has been made, I believe, as tight as a bottle. We now hope to have a cool, good and plentiful supply of water always at hand. The internal arrangements of the mill are such as are equal in every respect to any modern mill in England. Before you go, I trust you will walk round and see them. For the safety of the mill, the most dangerous part, namely, the blow room, has been made fireproof, and every precaution has been adopted for preventing and also for extinguishing fires should they ever unhappily occur. All our arrangements have been carried out on the whole so well and perfectly that I think we are justified in looking forward to a bright and successful future. I think that as compared with any of the new mills which came into existence about the same time as we did, the comparison will not be unfavourable to us; and as regards the old mills, we have the advantage, which is not a small one, of having everything good and new. So that we have the benefit of the latest improvement in machinery, and the life of a spindle or a loom, it should be remembered, is not reckoned at more than 15 years. So far well; but I think that some of you may perhaps say why build this magnificent mill at such an out-of-the-way place as this? Would it not have been better and wiser to have put it up in the island of Bombay, somewhere near the centre of business? Now, gentlemen, this is a matter which has not escaped the thought and consideration of the directors. The one disadvantage under which we labour in being here is the extra cost of carriage of our coals and raw and manufactured material, and you will perhaps be astonished to learn that the difference between the cart-hire to Coorla and the cart-hire to Parell or Tardeo, where most of the other mills are built, is only half a rupee per cent, or considerably less than Rs. 200 a month, while the advantages are numerous and great. The ground of which we have a lease for 999 years, to begin with the right to renew for another term if we wish it, we have for Rs. 125 a month, which I take the liberty of thinking is a good deal cheaper than most of the Bombay mills. We are admirably situated as regards labour. Our employers live in the villages around, and no one can complain of our noise or our smoke, for we are a nuisance to no one. We enjoy other advantages, but it is needless to take up more time now by referring to them. We have been ready for some weeks to commence work, and have only been waiting for rain to fill our tank. Although the monsoon is holding off, we have now got enough water to enable us to commence work, and so we now propose to make a start. (Cheers.)

Mr. Macfarlane having concluded his address amidst applause, Mrs. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia presented a number of very handsome shawls to the principal foremen and others who had been engaged in the erection of the mill, the contractors likewise receiving gifts as mementos of the successful completion of their work. The visitors then proceeded upstairs to the upper spinning room, where refreshments were provided, after which they separated.

Among those present were—Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, Mrs. Jehangier Readymoney, Miss Amy Ardaseer Wadia, Mrs. Jamsetjee Wadia, and Miss Cowasjee Maneckje. Messrs J. Macfarlane, A. C. Gumpert, S. L. Blanchard, J. Rich, F. Chalk, Weeks, H. Stead, Turner, J. F. Spencer, Roonan, G. Geary, Gomes, Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, Dhunjeebhai Cowasjee Patell, Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, Jehangier Cowasjee Jehangier, Cowasjee Maneckjee Limjee, Limjee Maneckjee, Muncherjee Pestonjee Wadia, Hormusjee A.H. Wadia, Premchund Roychund, Hurrychond Sudasewjee Assoo, &c., &c.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

The Court of Petty Sessions assembled yesterday at the Fort Police Court, composed of Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate of Police, as Chairman, Mr Charles Lovett Yeats and Mr. Narayen Pandoorung as members of the Court.

The cases on the calendar for disposal by the Court were two appeals against the rate of assessment by the Municipal Commissioner—viz. that of Morojee Cassinath and Manocklall Atmaram. There were also ten householders or landlords summoned to show cause why they should not pay the Municipal Commissioner's bill of expenses incurred by the Municipality in connecting the drainage of their respective houses to the public sewer.

On the appeals being called on for consideration, the Chief Clerk of the Court intimated to the Court that Mr. Morojee Cassinath has withdrawn his appeal. That of Manocklall Atmaram being called on for hearing, the appellant was absent, consequently his appeal was struck out and dismissed. Of the ten cases in which the defendants were charged with neglecting to pay the Municipal Commissioner's bill of expenses for connecting the drainage of their respective houses to the public sewer, three of the summonses have not been served; the rest were postponed for hearing to the 13th instant, in the meantime the defendants were to communicate with the Municipal authorities to effect a settlement.

BOMBAY UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB.

The second game of the season which was far more exciting than, and an improvement on the first, was played on Wednesday evening. Messrs. Lake and Cannon chose sides, taking for their colours Red and Blue respectively; the Rugby game was started precisely at 5-30, Maidment and McClumpha made some capital runs for the Reds and kept well hold of the ball in various scuffles, while Rees, Gardiner and Radenhurst bravely upheld the honour of the Blues. Mungavin also played very gallantly for his side (Red) and he succeeded in his every effort to "collar" the opposite run-aways. Half time being declared, the parties changed sides, for which the Blues were not sorry as their metal had been severely tried on their side by headwinds, anything but favourable to them, and aiding in a great measure their opponents. In this change, Rees distinguished himself by making a dive in a scuffle, and having procured the ball set out with it on a long run, and no doubt would have succeeded in making a goal had a less able man than Wilson been keeping goal for the Reds. The game closed after a few more scuffles and runs in which nothing noticeable occurred, and though on the whole well played out, still a want of activity was apparent which, of course, will be the case, until practice improves if it does not make perfect.

THE RECENT UNDERGRADUATE OUTBREAK IN THE DECCAN COLLEGE.

The following correspondence should be read with great interest by all who have an interest in education in this Presidency:—

To C. Gonne, Esq., Educational Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—We the undersigned students of the Deccan College beg to request that you will lay the following few lines before His Excellency the Governor for his favourable consideration.

I. There are in the Bombay Presidency only two Government Art's Colleges—the Elphinstone College at Bombay and the Deccan College at Poona, where students desirous of higher education can pursue their studies. The majority of the students who attend at the former are well-to-do persons, while the Deccan College is resorted to mostly by the poor students. The Elphinstone College can boast of many advantages which are denied to her sister, the Deccan College. She has a more numerous and comparatively a more able staff of professors; while in the Deccan College provision exists only for a few of the subjects appointed by the University of Bombay and that provision too is of a very meagre kind. For the sake of convenience, we beg leave to divide the subject into two parts. We will first speak of the losses which this college suffers owing to the bad choice of the professors; and in the second place, of the necessity of providing the Deccan College with a more complete staff of professors so as to meet the wishes of all the students desirous of learning a variety of subjects and more especially physical science.

(*a*) One of the chief reasons why of late the Deccan College does not compare favourably with the Elphinstone College, is that it possesses a staff of professors, which is not only numerically inferior to that of the latter, but is likewise less competent, with the exception of two of them. The results of the recent University examinations are a sufficient proof of this statement. Nevertheless, we will proceed to corroborate it by facts. Nowadays, it has been the custom, whenever a professor is wanted, to appoint a civilian to that post, regardless of his qualifications to discharge the duties of it. The appointment of the present Professor, of English Literature is the second instance of the kind. Everybody will admit that he has had no experience in teaching. He is a perfect stranger to the University system. He has likewise a physical defect—a low and indistinct voice, which prevents the students from understanding what he says. Moreover he reads so rapidly that no one can follow him. When we add to these particulars his own confessions of his inability to teach the Prelude—which is one of the English books for this year's B.A. examination—we have a tolerably complete picture of him. The paucity of professors in the college renders it obligatory upon the Professor of English Literature to teach history. Accordingly when he had to deliver lectures on Roman history to the students of the senior F. E. A class, he began to dictate passages from Dr. Smith's smaller history of Rome; as if the students of a college were no better than boys learning under the 5th standard in any High Schools; as if higher books bearing on that subject did not exist in the English language. As it was thought that such lectures would do no good, the teaching of history was altogether given up and that subject is now no longer taught in this college in any class. The statement of such facts as these is no doubt puerile to first appearance; but it must be borne in mind that it is evoked by sheer necessity and not by malice of any kind against the present incumbent.

It is still worse with Logic, Moral Philosophy and Political Economy. It is not often that men knowing such a variety of subjects are found—subjects which it requires years of painful thought and study to acquire. Now, the present Professor of these subjects has himself candidly confessed that he began to study them just after he was appointed to succeed Mr. Shute, the late able Professor of these subjects, now on leave in Europe. His knowledge of these subjects is by his own confession so superficial that we derive no advantage whatsoever from attending to his lectures. Suffice it to say that should our present Professor continue in the college a little longer, not only will the students have to unlearn what they already know, but what is still more to be feared, will carry away wrong impressions and incorrect views regarding the subjects upon which he lectures.

(*b*) Many students in this college are desirous of making a quaintance with the rudiments of physical science, such as Animal and Vegetable Physiology, Chemistry Botany, &c., which subjects the University of Bombay has left to the option of the students going in for the B. A Examination. But as long as this college has no lecturer upon these subjects, so long it is entirely useless to us whether the University retains the same number of optional subjects, or adds half a dozen more to it, of the like nature. The Elphinstone College does indeed hold forth the hopes of satisfying the aspirations of such students as wish to give themselves up to physical in preference to other sciences, but their poverty is a great hindrance in the way of such students, it being well known that a residence in Bombay is more expensive than in Poona. While all over India, and especially in Bengal, the paramount importance of scientific education is being recognised, we cannot but lament it as a misfortune that this Presidency should remain behind indifferent to the profits which are certainly to be derived from a more energetic cultivation of the physical sciences—a study upon which, in great measure, the future glory and happiness of a nation depend. We earnestly trust, therefore, that Government will take speedy measures to furnish the Deccan College with a sufficient staff of professors, thoroughly competent to teach Physiology, Botany, Chemistry, &c. at least to the extent to which the University of Bombay requires them and thus fulfil the best wishes of Her Majesty's Government in Western India, by meeting a desideratum, so much felt by a very large and intelligent, but comparatively poor population of the Deccan.

II. When these defects are supplied, when every branch has its own separate competent professor, or at least, when each professor is entrusted with that subject over which his mastery is unquestionable, then, and then only, may we expect to find the healthy tone of collegiate education restored; then, and not till then, is the realization of the hopes of the warmest advocates of higher education possible. But as long as this is not done, but on the contrary, anybody, be his abilities what they may, has an equal chance of calling himself a professor, so long, we beg to submit, higher education is a cant phrase on the lips of every one, but finding nothing to correspond to it in reality.

III. In submitting this matter through you to His Excellency's favourable consideration, we are especially anxious that you will not charge us with impropriety of conduct and insubordination in our having taken this rather a novel form of proceeding to urge our real interests on the attention of Government.

IV. In conclusion we again beg that you will not fail to submit this application to the consideration of His Excellency the Governor.

N. B.—We represented this matter to the present Principal of the college, but he seems to have taken no measures whatsoever; but on the contrary the imposition of a small fine on some of us closed our further efforts in that direction. And as our present attempt is to a certain extent, against the head of the college and of the Educational Department we have not sent this application through the proper channel of communication. To save you the trouble of making a reference on the subject, a copy of this has been forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for his information.—We beg to remain, &c.,

Sixty-six Students of the Deccan College,
Poona, Deccan College, 18th March 1876.

College Notification.

For sending an improper petition to Government and gross breach of college discipline:—

(1) The following students are rusticated for one year and by order of the Director of Public Instruction declared incapable of ever holding any scholarship, prize or free-studentship [here follow names].

(2.) The following students are declared incapable of holding any scholarship, free studentship or prize in any Government College for 18 months from the present date [here follow names].

(3.) The following students are declared incapable of holding any scholarship, prize or free studentship for one year from the present date [here follow names]

R. G. Oxenham, Principal.
Deccan College, Poona, 6th April 1876.

[The above order seems to have been quickly followed by a contrite epistle from the offending students to the Principal of the College and by a petition to the Director of the Education Department from the students' parents and guardians, praying for some mitigation of the punishment inflicted; but both efforts proving ineffectual the parents renewed their request in a memoria to Sir Philip Wodehouse. The following is the reply which was returned by Mr. Chatfield to the students petition for mercy:—

No. 204 of 1876-77.
Poona, Office of the Director of Public
Instruction, 17th April 1876.

To The Principal of the Deccan College.

Sir,—In reply to your No. 18 of the 11th instant, I have the honour to state that a premeditated act of insubordination cannot be atoned for by a tardy confession of folly.

2. The punishment already awarded will not be

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altered, and indeed the present application that a more severe punishment was required, as the applicants seem still to believe that pupils have a right to make suggestions as to their course of study and as to the qualifications of their teachers.—I have, &c.

(Sd.) NARAYEN KRISHNA,
For Head Assistant, Director of Public Instruction.

No. 52 of 1876-77.
Deccan College, 3rd May 1876.

MEMO:—True copy forwarded to the students of the Deccan College who signed the petition.

(Sd.) F. KIELHORN,
For the Principal of the Deccan College.

No. 360 of 1876-77.

To C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to Government, Educational Department, Bombay.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Poona, 28th April 1876.

SIR,—In returning the accompaniment to our No. 349, dated 28th ult., I have the honour to remark that the Elphinstone College has a more numerous staff than the Deccan College because the number of students in Bombay is from two to three times as large as the number in Poona. But it is not true that the Elphinstone College has "comparatively a more able staff of professors" than the Deccan College; as for the ten years I have known the two colleges, the Deccan College has, as a rule, had the advantage in point of quality.

2. As a proof of the assertion that the Deccan staff is weak the applicants mention "the results of the recent University examinations." A statement more absurd could not be made. The staff of the college during the monsoon consisted of Messrs. Oxenham, and Chhatre, Dr. Kielhorn and Mr. Shute; and I cannot remember the time when a Bombay college had so good a staff. Messrs. Oxenham and Chhatre are teachers of great experience. Dr. Kielhorn has a European reputation as an oriental scholar; and Mr. Shute had the highest qualifications for the post he held. Pupils who could not pass the standard of the Bombay University after studying for a monsoon under these four professors, have no one but themselves to blame for their failure.

If it were necessary to discuss this point further I could show that the Elphinstone College was less successful than the Deccan College in the English subjects at the late University examinations: and that one of the Deccan College candidates obtained the highest number of marks in English at the B. A. Examination. This candidate failed in Mathematics;[*] but on account of his excellent examination in English he was allowed to retain his scholarship which was forfeited by his failure to pass. This candidate has now shown his appreciation of the kindness shown him by signing a petition against his teachers.

3. The petitioners go on to complain of a civilian whose services the college was fortunate to procure during the short period Mr. Oxenham was absent in Bombay. The complaints against this gentleman, which are styled "puerile" by the petitioners themselves, are (1) that he is a civilian, (2) that he has no experience of teaching and is a stranger to the University system, (3) that he has an indistinct voice and reads rapidly, (4) that he could not teach "the Prelude" and Latin history.

The first and second objections appeared to be aimed also against Mr. Batty who before acted some time during the absence of the English Professor. Against Mr. Batty the objections are especially absurd, as we have never had a more valuable Professor of English than Mr. Batty proved to be. And against Mr. Larken and any other civilian the objections are groundless as no English gentleman can go through the training required of successful candidates for the Civil Service, without gaining a great insight into the art of teaching—an insight sufficient to place him in qualifications far above all other candidates for acting professorships of English in Indian colleges.

The third objection makes against the petitioners themselves, who by putting it forward show that their knowledge of English was so slight that they cannot understand the language of an educated English gentleman. This unfortunately is so often the case with the junior college classes that the dictation of passages (complained of under the fourth objection) has before now been found to be necessary by other teachers besides Mr. Larken.

With regard to the fourth objection I would remark that an admiration of the Prelude, though usual, is not universal with educated gentlemen. There are men of cultivated taste who have no sympathy with Wordsworth; and Mr. Larken, I understand, is one of the number. But to suppose that Mr. Larken could not give sufficient assistance to the B.A. men in reading the Prelude is only a little less absurd than to say that he could not teach Roman history to the F.A. candidates.

4. I come now to the complaint about the teaching of Logic, Moral Philosophy and Political Economy. The petitioners say that these subjects require "years' of painful thought and study to acquire" and they seem to think that if Government chose, an Adam Smith could be found at short notice to teach these subjects for a short time in an Indian college and to teach these subjects after the fashion of a modern crammer.

As a matter of fact, Government did not take care of these subjects and engaged the services of a teacher fresh from Oxford, and qualified to ground intelligent students thoroughly well in philosophic and economic studies. And when Mr. Shute's health failed, Government appointed in his place one of the Elphinstone professors, who was after the Principal the most fit officer,—indeed the only fit officer in the Department—for the work. The transfer was not for the advantage of the Elphinstone College, which is said to be unduly favoured, as Mr. Peterson, the officer transferred, has high qualifications, having studied at a German, a Scotch and an English University. Mr. Peterson was, it is true, selected by the Secretary of State for his qualifications in Sanskrit, but he had been a distinguished pupil at Edinburgh where Philosophy forms an important item in the University course.

5. The petitioners next complain of the want of teaching "in Physical Science, such as Animal and Vegetable Physiology, Chemistry, Botany, &c," and imply that Elphinstone College is provided with teachers in these subjects. The Elphinstone students certainly have some advantage here, as the Principal and Professors of the Grant Medical College will admit them to lectures on Physiology, and as a separate course of lectures on chemistry is delivered in Elphinstone College. But a year ago it was arranged that the Deccan students should attend lectures on Chemistry at the Engineering College and hitherto only a few Parsis have taken advantage of the privilege. This apathy shows how unreal the present complaint is; and at any rate the petitioners should remember that the Deccan College, with a most complete staff for nearly all the subjects exacted by the University is maintained at great cost almost solely for the convenience of the Deccan Brahmins,[†] and that the money which will be saved by closing the college would go far to improve institutions of a more generally useful character.

6. The petitioners end by a misrepresentation of facts. They state that they informed the acting Principal of their difficulties, but that he took no measures beyond imposing a small fine on those who complained. As a matter of fact no student ever went to Dr. Kielhorn with the slightest complaint. But Dr. Kielhorn on his return from the acting Inspectorship he held for a few months, found the students of two classes absent without leave. These men[‡] on being brought up for this conduct displayed the mutinous spirit apparent throughout the present petition and were very properly fined and warned that a repetition of the offence would be more severely punished.

7. On the whole matter I have the honour to point out that persons while *in statu pupillari* cannot be allowed to draw up petitions without utter ruin to school discipline. In the present case the students have drawn up a petition against their teachers and this after a warning had been given them. They have drawn up a petition in offensive terms: and unless an example is made of them, I do not see how it will be possible to secure as teachers hereafter any gentlemen with a proper sense of self-respect. The offence is further heightened, as Government has lately spent considerable sums in making the college accommodation more complete and comfortable for the students and has made expensive additions[§] to the staff and offered facilities for studying a subject before neglected. Lastly the offence is still further aggravated, as having the last four years Dr. Kielhorn (the acting Principal for most of the time) and his colleagues have taken more care of individual pupils than was usual before and more than I have ever known University professors or college tutors give to their classes in England.

8. In conclusion I have the honour to state that as the college term ended at the commencement of the Easter holidays, and as I was desirous of inflicting summary punishment on the ill-conditioned writers of the petition, I directed that the eleven seniors who signed the petition while they ought to have set a good example to their juniors, should be sent down for a year, and that the juniors, who signed should be deprived of all scholarships and prizes for 18 months, or one year, according to their standing.—I have, &c.

K. M. CHATFIELD, D. P. I.

No. 535 of 1876-77.

To C. GONNE, Esq., Secy. to Govt. Educational Depart.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Poona, 9th May 1876.

SIR,—In returning the accompaniments to your No. 2 T., of the 5th inst., I have the honour to state that the copy of the order put in by the students is [illegible] and that by mistake I omitted from my report the words "declared incapable of ever holding any scholarship, prize or free studentship."

2. The punishment inflicted on the students was proposed by the Principal after consultation with the [illegible] who was in charge of the college when the first petition was received, was approved by me; and was unanimously accepted as just and even lenient by the full common-room of the college, consisting of the Principal (Mr. Oxenham) and Professors Chhatre, Kielhorn and Peterson.

3. The offence of which the students were guilty was not as the parents seem to suppose, the sending of a petition to Government, but the writing in insolent terms of the qualifications of their teachers. And the submission which the students made was made too late to be of any good. The offensive petition was sent from my office on the 23rd March, and on receipt of it Dr. Kielhorn questioned many of the students about it and pointed out the grave breach of discipline committed. The punishment to be inflicted was not announced until the 6th April and even then it was not until the senior students ascertained that they could not join another college for a year, that they thought of making an apology. This apology the parents say was approved of by the Principal. But here there must be some misapprehension; for in forwarding the apology to me the Principal stated that the common room did not desire me to pass my opinion upon it.

4. With regard to the punishment inflicted I have the honour to point out that the parents are mistaken in calling it severe and indiscriminate and in saying that rustication is a new form of punishment. Considering the studied insolence of the first petition and the ingratitude displayed by the authors of it, the punishment is a lenient one; and a fair distinction is made between the seniors, all of whom must have been at least 2½ years in the college, and the juniors[**] and freshmen.[††] The seniors who were bound to set a good example, and who are responsible for the tone and discipline of the college, are of course the real authors of the offensive petition, as the juniors could only know by hearsay of some of the subjects mentioned. The seniors therefore have been more severely punished than the juniors. As to rustication being a new punishment it has unfortunately been necessary on a few occasions to rusticate and even to expel students from our colleges.

5. The parents appear to believe that the whole of the 66 students have been forced to leave the college. But this is not the case, as only 11 have been rusticated, while the other 55 are still at liberty to continue in the college. As to scholarships, some few who held scholarships will forfeit them for the two months of April and May, and all have been prevented from competing for the scholarships tenable during the next 12 months.

6. More precisely, the punishment awarded is this—that the 11 seniors cannot join any college for a year and will not again compete for any college scholarship or prize: and that the 34 juniors are debarred from scholarships, &c., for 18 months and the 21 freshmen for 12 months.

7. The parents speak of the inadequacy and inefficiency of the college staff, and refer to the results of the University examinations. In reply to the charges of inefficiency and inadequacy, I beg to refer to my No. 360 of the 28th ultimo and to add that I cannot call to mind any application made to Government for additions to the present sanctioned establishment. Successive Principals and Directors have considered the present establishment ample for the hundred students on the rolls; and if the parents of the pupils think that the Bombay colleges have a better staff, it is open for them to remove their sons to Bombay. Sooner than spend more money on the Deccan College I would advise the closing of the institution and the conversion of the building into an asylum or a hospital.

With regard to the results of the University examinations which are always given in detail and carefully analysed in the annual reports, I need say nothing except that the Deccan like the Elphinstone College has its good and bad years, and that the bad years, as in the present case, are generally due to the badness of the material and not to any deficiency in the teaching staff. Indeed, in the case of the Deccan College, it is especially absurd to talk of decadence, as three out of the four professors have been in the college for more than 10 years, or almost from the time when the higher University examinations commenced.

8. In conclusion I have the honour to point out that the real object of the parents memorial is to obtain the reversal of the sentence of rustication, and that nothing short of this will at all satisfy them. I would also add that I specially authorised the Principal of the College to announce the punishment complained of, as I desired the College to punish while I was responsible to Government for the measures taken.—I have, &c.

K. M. CHATFIELD, D. P. I.

No. 549.
Educational Department, Bombay Castle, May 26th 1876.

Letter from I. M. B. Choubal and other students of the Deccan College without date—representing the need of a better staff of Professors for the College.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction No. 560, dated 28th April 1876, returning with his remarks the above representation from the students of the Deccan College.

Petition from Bhasker Rao Hablikar and others, parents and guardians of some of the students of the Deccan College, dated May 1st 1876, appealing against the punishment inflicted by the D. P. I. on the students for their breach of discipline.

Letter from the D. P. I. No. 535, dated 9th May 1876, submitting with reference to Government letter No. 2 T of the 5th instant, his remarks on the above memorial.

RESOLUTION.—Government have had under their consideration a representation addressed to them by several of the students of the Deccan College at Poona—also a memorial from the parents, guardians and friends of those students praying for a modification of the punishments of the students ordered by the authorities of the college. Both these documents emanate from Hindus—no student or parent or guardian of the few students belonging to other sections of the community has been connected with the preparation of them. The reports of the D. P. I. upon both the documents are before the Government.

2. This most improper representation which 66 Hindu students have permitted themselves to sign sets forth:—

1st. That the students of the Deccan College cannot compete with those of the Elphinstone College because the staff of professors attached to the former is inferior both numerically and in point of competency.

2nd. That civilians are appointed professors of the Deccan College without regard to their possession of the proper qualifications.

3. That the late acting Professor of English Literature was a specimen of such appointments. Numerous defects are attributed to him and it is alleged that as a consequence the teaching of history has been given up.

4. That the present Professor of Logic, Moral Philosophy and Political Economy has admitted that he began to study those subjects after his appointment as Professor.

5th. That the Deccan College affords no facilities for the study of physical science.

3. Government have therefore received with much satisfaction the two reports of the D. P. I. in which these allegations are clearly refuted and the management of the college fully vindicated. Copies of these reports should be forwarded for the information of the parents and friends who have signed the memorial.

4. Government fully recognise the propriety of awarding adequate punishment for the very serious breach of discipline which has been committed, but bearing in mind the previous good conduct of the students and the fact that many of them, if they had refused to join in the movement, to have been subject to very severe pressure, H. E. in Council feels warranted in recommending to the authorities of the college, the following modifications of the orders issued by them, viz.

1st. That the rustication of the 11 senior students should be reduced to 6 months and the disqualification for ever holding any scholarship, prize or free studentship should be withdrawn.

2nd. That the disqualification of the 34 students next in seniority should be reduced to six months.

3rd. That the punishment of the lowest class should be remitted except in so far as it may have already taken effect.

5. H. E. in Council hopes that the authorities of the college will regard the scale of punishments here recommended as sufficient to vindicate their authority and if coupled with an intimation that any similar act will entail permanent exclusion from all Government educational establishments, will effectually prevent a repetition of such conduct.

6. Government do not lose sight of the fact that some of the students, those who held scholarships and free-studentships, will be more severely punished than others. Some inequalities when the actual leaders cannot be discovered are unavoidable, and it must be remembered that in this instance those who suffer most are those possessed of the best abilities, best able to estimate the character of their own acts and who have derived the greatest benefit from the institution they have deliberately disparaged.

(Sd.) C. GONNE, Secy. to Govt.
To the Director of Public Instruction.

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[*] He was so foolish as not even to attempt the second mathematical paper.

[†] None of the few Parsis and Christians, &c., belonging to the college have signed the petition.

[‡] With the exception of some Parsis who were absent from accidental causes.

[§] e.g., the appointment of a Persian teacher and of a subordinate teacher of English and Latin, who is of special service to the ill-prepared juniors; and admission to lectures on Chemistry in the Engineering College.

[**] 18 months' standing.

[††] 6 months' standing.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(*Civil and Military Gazette, July 1.*)

THE Legislative Council which assembled at Peterhoff on Thursday morning last, and which sat a much longer time than usual, was chiefly occupied in the discussion of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Bill and the Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act of 1871.

In moving that the report of the select committee on the former bill be taken into consideration, Mr. Hobhouse explained in considerable detail the contents of the bill, and the changes which had been introduced since its introduction last year. The bill is principally concerned with the subject of distressed seamen; it provides for a more speedy way of disposing of those men, of avoiding disputes as to whether a seaman is, or is not, distressed, and it also seeks to prevent the mischief which arises from the discharge of seamen by ship masters in out of the way places from assuming undue proportions by placing certain restrictions upon such discharge. Section 3 of the bill is entirely concerned with the subject of distressed seamen, and it makes liable to penalty any master of a British ship refusing to accept a seaman who has been certified by the Local Government, or any officer appointed by it, to be a distressed seaman. Subsequent sections deal with the discharge and engagement of seamen. No seaman can be discharged without the sanction of the Local Government, and a penalty is attached to the infringement of this provision. The Local Government is also empowered to forbid the engagement of natives of India to supply the places of discharged or imprisoned European seamen, as it had been found that the facilities afforded to captains for discharging their European crews and supplying their places with natives had led to a serious evil, namely, that of bringing the discharged Europeans within the category of distressed seaman. This provision will have the desirable effect of preventing the accumulation of European vagrants. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce were however opposed to it on the ground that it would involve interference with agreements between master and seamen, while the Bengal Government in forwarding the Chamber's remarks expressed the opinion held by Mr. Hobhouse, that the policy all over the country was to prevent those discharges. Regarding the desertion of seamen, the obligation of reporting such desertion to the Local Government will now for an obvious reason rest solely with the master of the ship, and not with the "owner or master" as was the case in the Bill as originally introduced. For a somewhat similar reason the term "owner" will not be held to include "agent." Sections 7 and 8 empower the Local Government to tender an imprisoned seaman to the master, and if the master refuse to receive him he will be required to deposit a sum sufficient to defray the cost of the seaman's passage to the port at which he was shipped. The remaining two sections deal with the accommodation of seamen and the payment of their wages in British currency in India which Mr. Hobhouse touched upon briefly.

Sir Alexander Arbuthnot supplemented Mr. Hobhouse's explanation of section 8 by calling attention to the words "without assigning reasons satisfactory to the Local Government," to which Mr. Hobhouse had not adverted, which showed that there might be circumstances in which the Local Government would exempt a master or owner from receiving seamen back again who had undergone imprisonment. There might be extraordinary circumstances which would render it very hard on a master to take back a seaman and that was provided for in the section.

Mr. Bayley in order to show what the working of sections 4 and 5 (which deal with discharge and engagement) was likely to be referred to a case recently reported from Rangoon in which a quarrel between a ship captain and his men, resulted in the officer, before whom the case was laid, and who was unaware of his actual powers, allowing it to be compromised, and the men to be discharged without due enquiry. The master shipped a lascar crew, one of whom, on the voyage home, was, undoubtedly, murdered and the rest brutally treated. Had the sections under remark been then in existence, it was probable that the officer who heard the case would not have permitted the discharge of the seamen, and would have inflicted a penalty on the captain; he certainly would not have permitted the captain to engage a lascar crew and the horrible scenes which subsequently occurred would have been avoided.

A discussion was then raised upon sec. 3 by Sir Andrew Clarke, who was understood to express his opinion that hardship would be likely to arise from masters being forced to receive an inconveniently large number of seamen discharged from another ship, and that the hardship would be enhanced where the ships belonged to different nationalities. His Excellency the Viceroy apprehended that the section only applied to British ships, but that in any case the matter would be one of reasonable arrangement and that it would hardly be probable that the local authority would insist upon an inordinate number of seamen being shipped on the same ship. Mr. Hobhouse reminded the council that the law they were operating upon was English and not Indian. They were doing their best to make certain clauses of the English Merchant Shipping Act workable in India. The obligation to receive distressed seamen, proved to be distressed, was contained in the English Act and was without limit, though of course there would be a practical limit settled between the parties concerned. He had never heard of a complaint of too many men being forced on boardship, nor had such an objection been raised by the Indian Maritime authorities and Chambers of Commerce, who had fully considered the subject. It seemed therefore better to let the question alone; nobody appeared to be suffering any grievance, and if a limiting provision of this kind was now inserted it might lead to great inconvenience. After some further desultory discussion and explanation, the motion before the council was put and carried, and the bill was subsequently passed.

Mr. Hobhouse then took up the Indian Registration Amendment Bill explaining some of the principal points upon which it was proposed to make amendments in the Act. When he had done, Mr. Cockerell fairly set himself down to consider from all its aspects the question raised by him at the last meeting, namely, the propriety of rendering all documents relating to immoveable property compulsorily registerable. He had received the promised bundle of papers from Mr. Hobhouse, but a perusal of those documents convinced him that they did not contain a single recommendation in the direction that he was advocating. He quoted returns from Bombay, Madras, the North West and Bengal, to show that a large profit was derived from registration and the consequent necessity of improving the present machinery, extending the existing system, and removing the limitation in the direction that he advocated. Mr. Cockerell also quoted several passages from speeches formerly made in the Legislative Council to show that the object of the projectors of compulsory system of registration was undoubtedly to extend such registration to all deeds relating to immoveable property and that on each occasion when the matter had come under consideration by the Council that object had always been kept in view. Sir Wm Muir was not of opinion that the principle advocated by Mr. Cockerell could be carried out at present and his feeling on the matter was entirely with the views expressed by Mr. Hobhouse at the last meeting. Mr. Hope also expressed his dissent from the proposal as also did Mr Bayley, who contended that the matter was one for the decision of the executive Government, and not for the Legislative Council. After some further discussion Mr. Cockerell's amendment, which in the meantime had been formally placed before the Council, was withdrawn by that gentleman, when the bill was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in six months.

Mr. Hope then introduced the bill to relieve the jagirdars and zemindars in Sindh explaining in what measure it resembled or differed from the other existing similar acts. The bill was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in six weeks. The Bombay Municipal Debentures and Stage Carriages Bills were also introduced, the two last motions on the list being postponed. After the transaction of some minor business, the Council adjourned and will meet again on Thursday next.

ALLIGATOR SHOOTING IN CENTRAL INDIA.

(*Civil and military Gazette.*)

ONE of the pleasantest but perhaps least profitable ways of spending an evening when out on a Shikar expedition, in the neighbourhood of a river or lake which holds the Indian "mugger," is to try and circumvent these monsters of the deep, and refute the popular belief in their impregnability to shot and shell.

When out for a ten days' trip last month after big game in the neighbourhood of Rajgurh on the Kane river, we had opportunities of observing to a certain extent the habits of these huge saurians, and succeeded in getting a good deal of sport out of them—though I fancy their interpretation of the word "Sport" would differ from ours; and that if the choice was given them they would prefer a much milder form of dissipation, unattended by so much personal discomfort, not to say danger.

We were encamped near the source of the Kane river, whose pebbles and moss agates have won for it a more than local reputation—and as we were in the neighbourhood of the Punnah diamond mines, some of us had wild hopes of returning to Cantonments with necklaces of *Koh-i-Noors* and saddle bags full of these "gems of purest ray serene," and indulged in Alnaschar-like visions of unalloyed happiness in the future, with no kit-inspections, and pipeclay, no reasons in writing, and wearying interminable correspondence with pig-headed authorities, to mar for one instant the bliss, pure and undiluted, which we conjured up in our simmering brains.

Have you ever gone out shooting in Central India in the month of May? If you havn't, I say "don't,"—if you have you will doubtless not care to repeat the experiment. After an unrefreshing sleep in the open, with a dust-laden hot wind playing over you at night, you require almost supherhuman energy to rouse yourself in the morning and make for the meet. The human animal is never so rabid and dangerous I believe, as when he gets up after a night of this sort, sleepy, tired, hot, and thirsty, and knows he has to go through six hours of sheer hard work, in which every muscle, mental and bodily, is brought into play with only the off-chance of bagging his "janwar" at the end of it, and the probability of being severely mauled unless he looks "uncommon sharp."

Roused in the morning by oft-repeated tugs at your big toe, you crawl out of bed by degrees and keep up a running fire of "strange oaths" at your domestic, who by a special design of Providence, quite unintelligible to men of ordinary calibre, seems born never to do any thing correctly except by accident, and then he does his best to undo.

Any detailed description of the wearying march from beat to beat, over hot sandy plains or burning blistering rocks, under a sun increasing its intensity every minute, and exposed to a fierce hot wind laden with minute particles of sand, would be but a repetition of what many have written about and what most people in India can to a certain extent realise.

Suffice it to say, that working for one's game for six hours in this atmosphere was enough for us, and too much for the beaters of weaker physical development, and that the vote of a retreat to camp about 2 P. M. was unanimously carried, day after day.

On our arrival there, each of us "in puris naturalibus" had a couple of mussucks poured over him out in the open, much to the admiration and astonishment of the inquisitive men and maidens of the village community, who thronged to witness this unwonted spectacle; after which, with our bodies working like self acting tatties, and a foaming beaker of claret cup in our dripping hands, we invariably quaffed a gallon or so to the health of the inventor of soda water, and with the immediate prospect of breakfast before us were inclined to consider the present bliss as compensation sufficient for past agonies.

We wound up the day with a stroll down to the river, intent on the destruction of all of the "mugger" race, who, tempted by strong scented baits of floating carrion, should paddle within range.

The Kane river at this time of the year has little or no current, the water lying in detached pools beautifully clear and limpid, linked together by narrow runlets, which, bubbling over the rocky bed, look like streaks of silver, and are a safe find for the beautiful speckled trout of Central India. The banks are well wooded, and the little islands dotted about the bed, and fringed with the jhao or tamarisk, and the wild corunda and jamoon bushes, are frequently the noonday retreat of the tiger, who appreciates the cool shade of these dense coverts.

Huge bouldres of red granite uprear themselves from the bed, and their water smoothened surfaces testify to the force and impetuosity of the current in the rains, when, swollen with water from the hill sides, this succession of peaceful pools and reaches becomes transformed into a foaming, angry, boiling torrent, of the colour and consistency of pea soup, tearing along its bed, overleaping or destroying every obstruction; now dashing itself up against the rocks in columns of silver spray, and now madly tearing away part of its banks and uprooting and carrying away with it the trees [illegible].

It used to be delightful to sit on the banks as the sun was setting, and watch the scene of peacefulness and quiet which it presented while we were out in May. The bold rugged hills on the bank casting their lengthening shadows on the water, tinged with a yellow gleam from the setting sun and first stirred into ripples by the evening breeze—the dark rocks in the stream standing out stern and defiant against the sky line, seemed emblems of strength and massiveness. Every thing was wrapped in silence, unbroken except by the occasional splash of a fish as he rose at a fly, or the plunge of the giant kingfisher into the water, followed by his harsh grating cry of triumph or disappointment, according as he seized or missed his prey.

This scene of peace and contentment it seemed tantamount to desecration to disturb, and yet nature with her practice of providing the fairest flower shrubs with thorns and prickles, had here lurking in these glassy pools the most hideous specimens of her handy work in the creative line.

The place teemed with alligators—broad nosed, scaly repulsive antediluvian monsters. One day we counted no less than 21 heads in a space of about 50 yards from shore, where some [illegible] were cutting up a buffalo.

It is very difficult to distinguish these reptiles at any time from the bits of floating drift wood on the river, and the great horny projections over their eyes look for all the world like the [illegible]. They seem possessed of excellent powers of sight and very delicate and sensitive organs of smell, for they speedily perceive the smallest bit of offal on the surface of the water.

They approach the bait in the most stealthy manner, till reassured by the nibbling of the mahseer and other flesh-eating fish, they get within reach, when, with a sudden snap they seize and immediately sink with it, to rise about a minute after, protrude a huge head and gaping jaws out of the water, throw the delicate morsel into the air, re-seize it, and with three snaps dispose of it. This was the moment we always waited for, on learning that this was their habit; and the re-appearance of the gaping head above the water was the signal for a volley, and the invariable cause of a violent agitation of the water, as the wounded "mugger" in his death agony rolled over from side to side or lashed into foam the hitherto still and placid pool.

One came incautiously within ten yards of where we sat one evening, and every one of our bullets must have found its billet on his brain, for, when he floated up a day or two after in a putrid bloated state, we found the roof of his head blown clean off. It is very difficult to get a head as a trophy, for they invariably sink if shot in the water, to float up a couple of days after two or three miles down stream a mass of putrefaction.

They greet each other with a gurgling noise like that of a camel, which objects to being loaded; and though to ears polite a less gruff mode of salutation would seem preferable, I dare say it answers well enough in mugger society. At this season of the year—the mugger, wise in his generation, never comes out during the day to bask in the sun, as is his practice in the cold weather—but he prefers his "cool grot and mossy cell" under the water, whence he can watch for so dainty a morsel as the white or black limb of an incautious swimmer. Like the fair sex in Cantonments, he only comes out in the evening to "eat the air," and allow the cool evening breeze to play over his delicate skin. On some rock or on the bank by a ford, with gaping jaws turned to windward, he often sits enjoying the evening breeze, and perhaps also sentimentally affected by the beauties of nature. We allowed one to sit thus, thinking probably of its past life, or planning future happiness and domestic felicity, without firing at it a whole evening, simply because we were separated and had made no arrangement as to when we should fire, and each refrained from shooting lest he should spoil his neighbour's shot—sublime self-denial—call sportsmen selfish after that if you can. We could see right down his gaping throat, lined with its double rows of teeth, and a more repulsive loathesome creature I hope never to come in contact with again, with a cruel glitter in its eyes suggestive of a short shrift, and death without quarter.

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By Order,
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